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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 99 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

47TH CONGRESS SESSION HELD IN DELHI

CRIMINALS OVERPOWER GUARD AS THEY ARE TAKEN BY RAILWAY TRAIN

Ten Manage To Escape With Rifles And Ammunition After Killing A Constable

LAHORE, April 23.

One head constable of the N. W. Railway police was killed and another was wounded in the thigh by criminals while they were being brought from Aligarh to Lahore near Narwana Railway Station between Delhi and Bathinda. Out of 25 prisoners, 10 escaped with three police rifles and sixty rounds of ammunition. The remaining 15 have been brought here.—A. P.

RIOT IN BENARES JAIL

Warders Attacked : 18 Slightly Injured And Two Bitten

BENARES, April 23.

Mr. L. Owen, District Magistrate, in a press communique, states that a riot was caused in the Benares District gaol on the morning of 21st instant, by a number of Congress prisoners who had recently been transferred from Lucknow. Eight of them refused to leave their barracks, and resisted attempts to remove them.

When they were being taken to cells they incited other prisoners with the result that an attack was made on the warders, 18 of whom received minor injuries. Two warders were bitten. The mutinous ringleaders were warned that if they did not proceed to work in the ordinary way they would be caned.

They all behaved normally yesterday with the exception of one who was asked by the District Magistrate not to incur unnecessary punishment by persistent disobedience. But as he proved obdurate he was given 15 strokes with a cane.

The jail is now quiet but additional police guard has been posted.—A. P.

Telegraph Wires Cut Again

BENARES, April 23.

Railway and telegraph wires were again cut yesterday on the main Lucknow-Benares lines, in two different places, in Benares District, one place being Bankat Village in Rohania Police Circle and the other Sajjauni Village in Mirzamurad Police circle.

Boycott of posts and telegraphs started by Congress is believed to be responsible for these incidents.—A. P.

BATHING TRAGEDY IN BOMBAY

Two Boys Out For A Dip In Pond Meet With Death

A boy of ten and another aged eight lost their lives in a bathing tragedy which occurred on Sunday evening in the Timber Pond, Sewri, Bombay.

Evidently the two playmates went for a dip in the pond earlier in the day and ventured beyond their depths and were drowned.

The names of the two victims of the tragedy are (1) Shanker Sowai Hari, aged 10, residing with his father at Sewri and (2) Raja Anton Ziloo, aged eight, also residing with his father at Sewri.

FISHERMAN'S FIND.

While returning from fishing at about 3 p.m. on Sunday Mankya Gawria, a fisherman, discovered the body of a boy floating in the Timber pond. Thinking that the boy may be still alive the fisherman jumped into the pond and brought the boy ashore. He recognised the boy to be the son of one Sowar Hari Koli residing at Sewri. The boy was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died.

Later Anton Ziloo finding that his son Raja aged eight was missing went to the Timber Pond and found the dead body of the boy also floating in the water.

The Kalachauki police are making investigations in the matter.

"Not Out For Mosquito Hunt"!

Chilly Powder Smoke Brings Fire Brigades On Spot

Smoke which gave out a pungent and suffocating odour issuing forth profusely from the ground floor of the Kanchwala Mansion in Chira Bazar, Bombay threw the inmates of the building in a state of alarm on Sunday night. The Fire Brigades were communicated with and engines from Bhuleshwar, Babula Tank and Gowalia Tank came on the scene.

The building is a three storied one inhabited mostly by Parsis, many of whom apprehending serious consequences came out of the building.

CHILLY "GAS".

Smoke was seen coming out of the shop of Mavji Pragji and Co. dealing in dry fruits and condiments. The arrival of the Fire Brigade on the scene also brought the proprietors there. He explained to the authorities that he had tried to drive away mosquitos by fumigating them with chilly smoke. The doors of the shop were then opened and the smoke was allowed to pass.

A number of angry Parsis remonstrated with the shopkeeper and one of them was heard to shout "What the hell you mean by burning chilly powder? You will kill us with that odour and not the mosquitos."

The Fire Brigades returned on learning that there was no work for them, one of the officers remarking "We did'nt come out for a mosquito hunt."

Mahatma's Message To Gujrat Vidyapith Teacher's Son

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a message from Yeravda Jail on the occasion of the sacred thread ceremony of the son of Mr. Mahulikar, formerly painting teacher in the Gujarat Vidyapith.

The message states: The sacred thread ceremony has lost its significance for me nowadays. Still, if the sacred thread ceremony is deemed essential, it should be performed only after boys attaining maturity. The sacred thread ceremony means entering new life and since then constant endeavour should be made to lead a life of self-control and service.—A. P.

TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION

The result of the above competition will be announced in our issue of Thursday next.

Hundred "Delegates" March To Chandni Chowk And Reaffirm Karachi Decision

Ten-Minute Session Under Clock Tower

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNER AS PRESIDENT

BY PHONE

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI April 24.

The 47th session of the Indian National Congress which was held in Delhi to-day will go down as a unique session in many ways.

UNDER THE CLOCK TOWER

The city police, who were resting on their oars, as the "delegates" to the Congress were held up on their way to Delhi, were rudely surprised when at 9 a. m. over 100 delegates to the Congress gathered below the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk and passed five resolutions—the important one being the Karachi resolution reffirming the Congress decision to work for Independence.

10-MINUTE SESSION

The "session" lasted for ten minutes.

Mr. Ramchodas Amritlal, prominent millowners of Ahmedabad, presided.

The police sub-inspector with ten policemen on duty in Chowk were bewildered for some time and before they could phone for police reinforcements and instructions the Congress Session was over.

"PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES" ARRESTED

When the police reinforcements arrived they put the Congress president and delegates under arrest and marched them to the lock-up.

CONTINUOUS STREAM OF "DELEGATES."

Then for two hours a continuous stream of "delegates" offered themselves for arrest at Chandni Chowk Clock Tower. The number so arrested is reported to be over 200 including 13 ladies.

A batch of 100 volunteers who refused to disperse when ordered by the District Magistrate were put under arrest and marched to Gurudwara Kotwali.

OVER 20 PROCESSIONS FOR CHANDNI CHOWK.

After a brief spell of rest for two hours the "delegates" and volunteers began to pour again into Chandni Chowk and more than 20 processions were either held up or dispersed by mild lathi charges. Sjt. Desh Gupta and Prof. Malkani were among those arrested in the afternoon.

After this the police made a number of lathi charges, some of which were severe, to clear Chandni Chowk of "delegates" injuring a number of persons.

5000 WATCH CONGRESS "PROCEEDINGS."

All the points of vantage inChandni Chowk—rooms, terraces, and trees from Fort to Fatehpuri were occupied y 5,000 interested spectators to watch the "proceedings" of the Congress.

AHMEDABAD DELEGATES REFUSE TO PART WITH FLAGS.

Two "delegates" from Ahmedabad who marched to Clock Tower with tri-colour flags were dragged by sowars for some distance as they refused to part with their flags. They were put under arrest and the national flags forcibly removed.

Right till night individual delegates presented themselves before Superintendent of Police as "Congress Delegates" but he refused to arrest them.

Prominent amongst the lady "delegates" arrested are Parvatidevi and Kuar Rani.

ASSOCIATED PRESS VERSION

NEW DELHI, April 24.

To-day's arrests in Delhi were in connection with attempts to hold the 47th open session of the Congress.

The day opened with apprehensions and by 9 o'clock it became clear that there would be a hartal in the city. Batches of policemen were seen marching from one end of Chandni Chowk to the other while police mounted Sowars and armed police in lorries were patrolling the town constantly.

UNDER CLOCK TOWER.

About 9 o'clock a crowd was seen gathering round the Clock Tower where some Congressites were reading five resolutions which they claimed had been adopted by their Sujbects' Committee.

Seth Amritlal of Ahmedabad, it is reported, was the President of this gathering which Congressites claimed was the 47th open session of the Congress. It was reported that one of the resolutions read by the meeting reaffirmed the Working Committee's resolutions.

The presidential address of Pandit Peareial Sharma, the annual report of the Congress and copies of the Congress resolutions were

(Continued on page 7.)

630 Persons Arrested In Delhi

TOLL OF 47th SESSION OF CONGRESS

NEW DELHI, April 24.

According to official estimate the total arrests made so far in connection with the Congress session here number 630, including 95 arrested on the 18th, 9 on the 21st, 157 on the 23rd and the 369 arrested till this afternoon.—A.P.

Attempt To Set Fire To Airmail Letters

MADRAS, April 24.

Another attempt to set fire to airmail letters at the General Post Office was made last evening. It is reported that at about 5-30 p.m. smoke was seen issuing from the post box kept for airmail letters. Charged material was discovered inside the box in which there were only two letters at the time, both of which were undamaged.—A. P.

34 Persons Arrested For Flag Salutation

CROWDS CHASED BY POLICE AT MANDVI ON SUNDAY MORNING

Clad in red shirts and carrying tri-colour banners batches of volunteers marched to Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay, on Sunday morning to participate in the monthly flag salutation ceremony announced by the Congress.

34 ARRESTS

No sooner the volunteers arrived on the scene singing national songs than the police arrested them batch after batch. The function culminated in the arrest of 34 persons including three members of the Emergency Council of Bombay.

CROWDS CHASED BY POLICE.

A large crowd of people assembled at the junction of Masjid Bunder Road and Dongri Road to witness the ceremony cheered the volunteers and indulged in raising slogans. At one stage the crowds had to be chased away by the police.

FLAG HOISTED

After the arrests of volunteers the scene shifted to a building at Masjid Road. A man appeared on the balcony of the second floor of the building and displayed a national flag. The crowds rushed towards the building. The flag was then formally hoisted and those present sang in a chorus the usual song.

TO PYDHOWNIE LOCK-UP

The police ignored this incident and removed the arrested men in vans to the Pydhownie lock-up.

Congress Subjects Committee Meets

DELHI, April 24.

The Subjects Committee of the Congress is reported to have met last night and adopted draft resolutions. It is also reported that Mrs. Naidu, the then Acting President, had nominated 40 delegates from different provinces to form a Subjects Committee. Seventeen of these are said to have been arrested by the Delhi police and the rest, it is believed, met last night.

The resolutions, it is understood, are five in number, and these were circulated to delegates who were to affix their signatures to them by way of giving their approval. The resolutions are stated to have been unanimously approved by the delegates.

The Congress people claim that the method is substantially the same as that followed before the Congress Constitution was altered and that the resolutions are now passed, and it only remains for them to be formally moved and passed in the open session.—A. P.

Prisoners Flogged In Meerut Jail

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Apr. 22.

Messrs. Radha Krishna, Narain Singh and Brij Bhushan who were recently tranferred to Meerut from Lucknow Camp Jail have been sentenced to 30 stripes each for breach of Jail discipline.

NO ATTACK BY DACOITS

N. W. R. Agent On Narwana Train Incident

LAHORE, April 23

In connection with the incident on 61 up-train near Narwana in the early hours of this morning when certain prisoners conveyed by this train attacked their escort earliest information received by the N. W. Railway administration was to the effect that the train was held up and fired on by dacoits.

Further investigation has proved that this was not the case and to correct any false impression among public, the Agent wishes to make it clear that the train was not attacked nor were any ordinary passengers fired on or injured in any way.—A.P.

Bordi's Eleventh "Dictator" Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Apr. 23.

The eleventh "Dictator" of Bordi Gandhi Ashram and Congress Committee has gone for Mass demonstration to Mahalaxmi fair (in Dahanu Taluka), where about 30,000 pilgrims gather. The "dictator" and ten vounteers distributed leaflets among the Pilgrims started a Prabhat Feri, but when hoisting a National Flag on the Mahalaxmi Temple, they were put under arrest.

All were taken to Dahanu lock-up.

TWO WOMEN CRUSHED UNDER MASONRY

TRICHINOPOLY, April 24.

Two women have been killed as a result of bursting of a masonry reservoir constructed temporarily for a festival at Kallukurichi near Ariyalpur. The deceased were taking water from the reservoir, when it burst suddenly and the earthen walls collapsed crushing the women. Four others were injured.—A. P.

Airman Scott Reaches Rangoon

RANGOON, April 24.

Airman Scott arrived here at p.m. He is leaving at day-break to-morrow.—A. P.

EARLIER.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Airman Scott arrived at Dum Dum aerodrome at 9-30 this morning and left for Rangoon at 10 a.m.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Charles Scott, airman who is attempting to make a record flight to Australia landed last evening at Bamrauli aerodrome and left at 4 this morning for Dum Dum. —A. P.

SIR FAZLI HUSSEIN IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, April 24.

Sir Fazli Hussain arrived here to-day from Lahore.—A. P.

RAILWAY POLICE ARREST A BENGALI

For Stencilling Boycott Slogans

LUCKNOW, April 24.

The Railway police have arrested Tulsi Charan Chatterjee, a Bengali youth, in connection with stencilling of boycott slogans on the packages of goods lying on the E. N. W. Railway goods shed at Lucknow.

The police so far could not trace the man responsible for this. Acting on certain information the police arrested a blacksmith from whom it is reported they recovered stencilling equipment.

It is understood that the blacksmith in a statement to the police alleged that Chatterjee ordered those articles and this led to Chatterjee's arrest.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LAWRENCE STATUE DISFIGURED

LAHORE, April 24.

Four Sikhs armed with hammers and other implements damaged Lord Lawrence's statue on the Mall Road at eight to-night and were arrested red-handed. They were crying revolutionary slogans when they were disfiguring the statue. The sword and the pen held by the statue, one in each hand, have been battered off and the base of the statue has been damaged.—A.P.

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A 4810.

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WANTED—Experienced AGENTS to sell Cork-Tipped Swadeshi Cigarettes. Apply to Box No. 1495. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
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FOR SALE—10,000 Bottles, 24 ozs. each good writing fluid, (Blue Black Ink). Intending Purchasers apply to Box No. 1497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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A 4285A

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NOTICE.

REWARD RS. 50

MISSED one brown colour attache case, size 16" by 2, up Mail on 14-4-32 in Servants' Compartment at Wardha, G.I.P. Rly. Station, containing 2 account books, etc. The finder will be rewarded Rs. 50 on receiving the information from "Bombay Chronicle" office.
R7071.

NOTICE.

RE: THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS LIMITED THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED. THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

INFORMAL MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Shareholders' Association Informal Meetings of the shareholders of the above Companies will be held in the Office of the Association, (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort) on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 5 p.m., 5-10 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. respectively to consider the respective accounts of these companies for the year 1931 recently issued with particular reference to the extraordinary financial arrangements concluded by the Directors as shown in the balance sheets. Shareholders will please attend.
4812.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1932, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Appointment of three representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
2. Interpellations under Section 36-A of the Municipal Act.
3-8. Letters from (3) the Chairman, Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, (4) the Chairman, Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital, (5) the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, (6) the Chief Secretary, Salvation Army (Rescue Home), (7) the Honorary Secretary, Infant Welfare Society and (8) the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes—Forwarding the Annual Reports and Balance Sheets of their respective institutions.
9. Letter from Mr. A. A. Bux and others—Requesting that the reduced grant sanctioned by the Municipality to the Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at 1st Kamatipura be restored to the original figure.
10. Letter from Mr. Sadanand Pandharinath Dandekar and others—Protesting against the proposed abolition of the Dongri A. V. School.
11. Letter from the Honorary General Secretary, Depressed Classes Mission Society of India—Giving reasons for delay in submitting the Annual Report of the Society for the year 1930-31.
12. Letter from a retired Halalkhore woman—Applying for gratuity in respect of her Municipal service.
13. Letter from Mr. A. R. Khan, Secretary, Zia-ul-Islam Free Library and Reading Room at Falkland Road—Offering to hand over the library to the Municipality for maintenance on certain conditions.
14. Letter from the Secretary, Children's Aid Society.—Intimating that the constitution of the Society has been amended so as to admit of a representative of the Corporation on the Managing Committee of the Society.
15. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Thanking the Corporation for the grant sanctioned to be paid to the Mandir for the year 1932-33, etc.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

16. Recommending sanction to conveyance allowance at increased rates being granted to certain supervisors of the Conservancy Branch.
17. Recommending sanction to the work of providing 5 hydrants and water connections to the two new water troughs to be constructed in the compound of the Bandra Slaughter House at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,303.
18. Forwarding for being submitted to Government a draft representation on the subject of the claim of the Bombay Municipality to a share of the Road Fund Grant.
19. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors, pending disposal by the Standing Committee.
20. Forwarding the Chief Accountant's Report of the scrutiny of the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Bombay Development Schemes upto the end of the year 1929-30.
21. Regarding the question of reducing the salaries of Municipal Officers and Servants.
22. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 516-3-4 from Surplus Cash Balance to defray the cost of providing two additional lights at the Municipal huts at Taikalwadi, Mahim.
23. Regarding the system of paying out of pocket expenses in lieu of conveyance allowance to certain employees of the Engineering Departments.
24. Statement of a Budget transfer sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

25. Submitting a further report as to the feasibility of introducing the shift system in the Municipal schools.
26. Reporting on the question of introducing spinning on the "Takli" in Municipal schools.
27. Reporting on the question of giving the Assistant Lady Superintendents the designation and the grade of Superintendents.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

28. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheline Stephensi, the Malaria Carrier Mosquitos detected in March, 1932.
29. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
30. Forwarding a quarterly statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City and the suburbs from the various lakes.
31. Forwarding a statement giving the reasons for the delay in submitting reports on certain resolutions passed by the Corporation.
32. Reporting on an application for gratuity from the widow of a deceased scavenging man.
33. Forwarding copies of the statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Municipal Security-holders.
34. Government letter—Regarding certain financial arrangements relating to the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality.
35. Letter from Mrs. W. H. Neilson.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband, the late Mr. W. H. Neilson, O.B.E.
36. Letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.
37. Letter from Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee, Representative of the Corporation on the Managing Board of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League—Reporting as to the work done by the school during the year 1931.

LETTERS FROM THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY—

38. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee and of other Committees and Sub-Committees, etc., during the year ending 31st March, 1932.
39. Reporting the action proposed to be taken in connection with the printing of marginal notes in the Special Committee Proceedings.
40. Confirmation of the Proceedings of the Works Committee.
41. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

42. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. M. U. Rajab and other Councillors.—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that no liquor and toddy should be permitted at dinners given in the Corporation Hall or any other Municipal Building.
43. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. Alwyn Ezra—For appointing Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram to be a member of the Selection Committee.
44. From Mr. Chimanlal Manchubhai, seconded by Mr. S. G. Keni—For requesting the Commissioner to have the broken benches, on the Mahim Sea Face opposite the Scottish Orphanage, repaired.
45. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For requesting the Law, Revenue, etc., Committee to report as to the desirability of amending the definition of 'public street' in the Municipal Act so as to include therein all so-called private streets in the city, which were in existence in the year 1888.
46. From Mr. K. H. Goregaokar—Regarding the question of providing flights of steps on either side of the Kennedy Bridge.
47. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the adequacy of the tramway service on the different routes in the City.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.
A. V. SABNIS.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1932.
4822

DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS, with copies of testimonials and photographs taken within the last 6 months, are invited upto the 30th of April, 1932, for the post of Superintendent of Fire Brigade, Delhi Municipality.

The applicant should have received a complete Fire Brigade Training with or be in the service of Fire Brigade of Bombay or Calcutta and should have a complete knowledge of and efficiency in this work and should have knowledge of Automobile Engineering.

Pay acceptable to be stated. Free quarters and Uniform. Provident Fund.

Accepted candidates shall have to undertake any other work of Engineering nature allotted to him.

(Sd.) RAGHUBIR SINGH,
Municipal Engineer,
Town Hall, Delhi.
The 21st April, 1932.
4823

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "HAVRE MARU."

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd April, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
And
In the matter of T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered Office in Bombay.
(1) F. E. DINSHAW, (2) MATHURADAS GOKULDAS, (3) NANABHOY C. BROACHA, all of Bombay inhabitants, residing at Pawai Road, Chowpaty and Khetwadi, respectively. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 22nd day of April, 1932, presented to the Court by the Petitioners abovenamed and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Court on the 22nd day of June, 1932, and any creditor contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of the order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of regulated charges for the same.
Dated this 22nd day of April, 1932
(Sd.) PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
4821

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE INCOME OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAON.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvents Chaturbhuj Kalidas, a firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 25th April 1932 at 4 P. M. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, the right title and interest of the insolvent Anandji Ramji a partner of the insolvent firm abovenamed, in the INCOME of the property described below and payable to the said Anandji Ramji DURING HIS LIFE TIME under an Indenture of Settlement dated the 15th day of August 1924, made between the said Anandji Ramji of the one part and Maganlal Ramji and Anandji Ramji of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of free-hold land with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 300 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 7/7887, Collector's New No. A/2500 and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 337 Street No. 17, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1423 of Girgaon Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Benham Hall Lane, on or towards the West by Bhatwadi on or towards the North by the property of Ratonbai Jehangir Edulji Soonawalla and on or towards the South by the property of Dr. Dandekar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

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ALIBABA AND 40 THIEVES
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For Stalls Apply Central Bank Building, 2nd Floor, between 3 & 6 P.M.
NET PROCEEDS FOR SWADESHI WORK.

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A family fight you'll enjoy because you might have lived it!
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SIDNEY FOX
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TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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"THE CALENDAR"
featuring
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
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*Tango ,,	6893	15 Apr.	1 May.
*Hiyoiza Maru	4614	18 Apr	23 April.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	30 April
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May
Haruna ,,	10500	.....	30 May
*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June

*Do not carry passengers.
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(a) From Colombo.

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Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	4 May	10 May.
Shinyo Maru	22000	15 May.	21 May.

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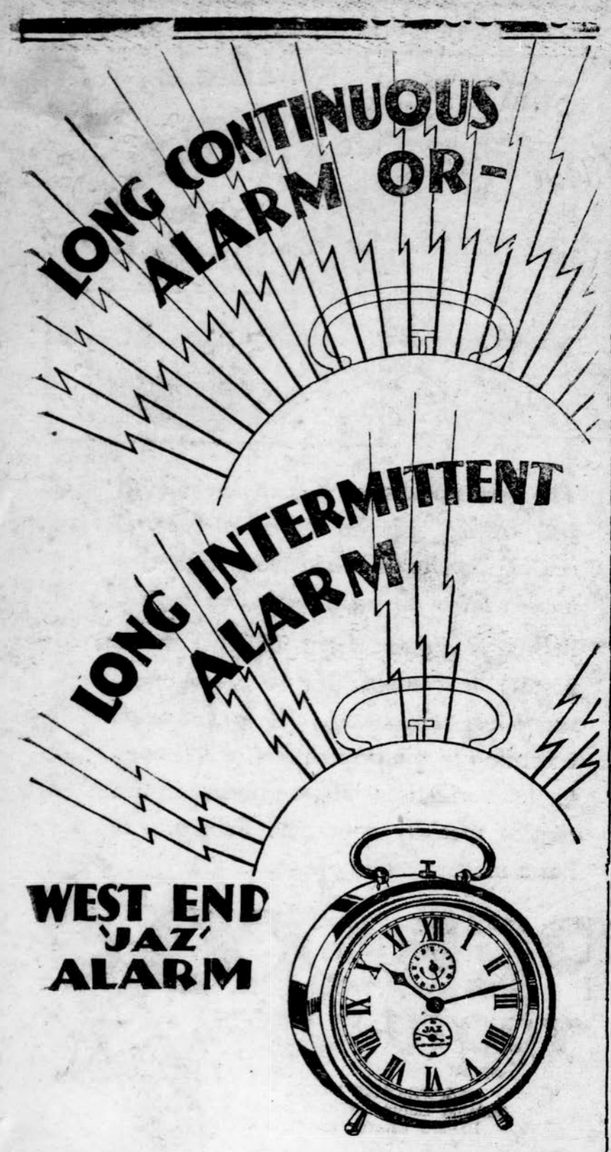

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Rhodesia Gold Output Increase

We have received the following weekly Bullion Market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London 6th April:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £120,807,003, on the 30th March as compared with £120,806,998 on the previous Wednesday.

The total gold shipments made from Bombay during the week under review amounted to about £488,000.

The bar gold available in the open market has been acquired for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent value per fine ounce	of £ Sterling.
March 31st	109s/1 d.	15s/6.9d.
April 1st	108s/4 d.	15s/8.2d.
April 2nd	108s/11d.	15s/7.2d.
April 4th	109s/11d.	15s/5.5d.
April 5th	109s/5 d.	15s/6.3d.
April 6th	109s/8 d.	15s/5.9d.
Average	109s/2.7d.	15s/6.7d.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for February 1932 amounted to 45,032 fine ounces, as compared with 42,706 fine ounces for January 1932, and 42,818 fine ounces for February 1931.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 26th March to mid-day on the 4th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	1,717,097
British India	1,214,411
Australia	216,128
Netherlands	23,523
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	21,100
Iraq	13,908
Other countries	5,787
Total	3,211,954

EXPORTS.

	£.
France	1,079,464
Netherlands	44,753
Switzerland	11,635
Poland	1,400
Total	1,137,252

SILVER.

Although the past week has been rather quiet the trend of prices continued steadily downward. The market lacked support and the small demand from the Continent and speculative buyers was insufficient to offset sales by China and the Indian Bazaars. America was inclined to offer at the higher levels, but has shown less interest following the decline.

The market is still influenced to some extent by the dollar-sterling exchange, but showed less readiness to react during the past week owing to the selling which followed the weaker Eastern exchanges.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 26th March to mid-day on the 4th iinst:

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	3,508
New Zealand	3,264
Egypt	2,359
Other countries	3,184
Total	12,315

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	126,080
Hongkong	51,965
United States of America	32,450
Portugal	18,680
France	8,494
British India	7,500
Straits Settlements	4,468
Other countries	5,844
Total	249,481

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per ol. std.

	Cash delivery	Two Months' delivery.
March 31st	17.5/8d.	17.11/16d.
April 1st	17.7/16d.	17.1/2 d.
April 2nd	17.1/2d.	17.9/16d.
April 4th	17.3/8d.	17.3/8 d.
April 5th	17.1/4d.	17.5/16d.
April 6th	17.0d.	17.1/16d.
Average	17.365d.	17.417d.

IN NEW YORK.

(Cents per ounce .999 fine).

March 30th	30-1/8
March 31st	30.1/16
April 1st	29-7/8
April 2nd	29-7/8
April 4th	29-3/8
April 5th	29-1/4

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 31st ulto. to the 6th inst. was dolls. 3.83½ and the lowest dolls. 3.72½.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS IN INDIA

GROSS EARNINGS FOR 12 DAYS ENDING 31st MARCH LAST

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (12 days) ending 31st March 1932. amount to Rs. 283 lakhs, Rs. 20 lakhs less than the figures for the last week,—as compared with a period calculated at seven-twelfths of the period of 12 days ending 31st March 1932 —and Rs. 57 lakhs less than the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April 1931 to 31st March 1932 amount to Rs. 86.45 crores or Rs. 822 lakhs less than the figures for the previous year and Rs. 1,601 lakhs less than that for 1929-30.

The following are the up-to-date approximate gross earnings of the principal State-owned Railways as compared with the actuals of last year:—

Railways.	1930-31. (in lakhs) Rs.	1931-32. (in lakhs) Rs.	Increase (+) Decrease (—) (in lakhs) as compared with the figures of the previous year. Amount (In lakhs) Rs.	Percentage.
A.B.	195	180	—16	— 8.2
B.N.	810	719	—91	—11.2
B. B. & C. I.	1082	1020	—62	— 5.7
Burma	423	373	—50	—11.8
E.B.	578	493	—80	—13.8
E.I.	1828	1733	—95	— 5.2
G.I.P.	1327	1174	—153	—11.5
M. & S.M.	788	754	—34	— 4.3
N.W.	1632	1453	—179	—10.9
S.I.	588	538	—50	— 8.5
Tirhoot & Lucknow-Bareilly	180	171	— 9	— 5.0

A COMPARISON.

A comparison, taking 7/12ths of the period of 12 days ending 31st March 1932 with the figures of the previous week for the principal State-owned Railways shows decreases in the approximate gross earnings of all railways except the G.I.P. and S.I. A comparison with the figures of the corresponding period of 1931, shows decreases in the approximate gross earnings of all the principal State-owned railways.

TOTAL LOADINGS.

(a) During the period (12 days) ending 31st March 1932, there were loaded on the broad gauge 111,631 wagons, being 20,979 fewer than in the corresponding period of the previous year, or a decrease of 15.8 per cent. On the metre gauge there were loaded 77,042 wagons, being 12,194 fewer than in the corresponding period of the previous year, or a decrease of 13.7 per cent.

CUMULATIVE LOADINGS FROM 1ST APRIL.

(b) (1) During the year 1931-32 there were loaded on the broad gauge 3,759,267 wagons, being 338,503 fewer than the previous year, or a decrease of 8.26 per cent., and on the metre gauge 2,338,133 wagons, being 195,599 fewer than the previous year, or a decrease of 7.72 per cent.

(II) COAL AND COKE.

During the year 1931-32, 972,713 wagons, broad and metre gauge, were loaded as compared with 1,075,375 during the previous year, being 102,662 fewer, or a decrease of 9.55 per dent. In addition 97,028 wagons, broad gauge were loaded during the year 1931-32 by the B.N. and E.I. Railways for their own use, as compared with 119,030 during the previous year, being 22,002 fewer. or a decrease of 18.5 per cent.

(III) GRAINS AND PULSES.

During the year 1931-32, 800,041 wagons, broad and metre gauge were loaded as compared with 873,496 during the previous year, being 13,455 fewer, or a decrease of 1.66 per cent.

(IV) OIL SEEDS.

During the year 1931-32, 225,732 wagons, broad and metre gauge were loaded as compared with 269,698 during the previous year, being 43,966 fewer, or a decrease of 16.3 per cent.

(V) COTTON.

During the year 1931-32, 114,408 wagons broad and metre gauge, were loaded as compared with 153,968 during the previous year, being 39,560 fewer, or a decrease of 25.7 per cent.

(VI) HOME LINE STORES AND MATERIALS.

During the year 1931-32, 401,239 wagons, broad and metre gauge, were loaded as compared with 466,846 during the previous year, being 65,607 fewer, or a decrease of 14.1 per cent

(VII) MISCELLANEOUS SMALLS.

During the year 1931-32, 1,419,434 wagons, broad and metre gauge, were loaded as compared with 1,439,951 during the previous year, being 20,517 fewer, or a decrease of 1.42 per cent.

(VIII) MISCELLANEOUS FULL-WAGONS.

During the year 1931-32 2,168,833 wagons, broad and metre gauge, were loaded as compared with 2,412,168 during the previous year, being 243,335 fewer, or a decrease of 18.3 per cent.

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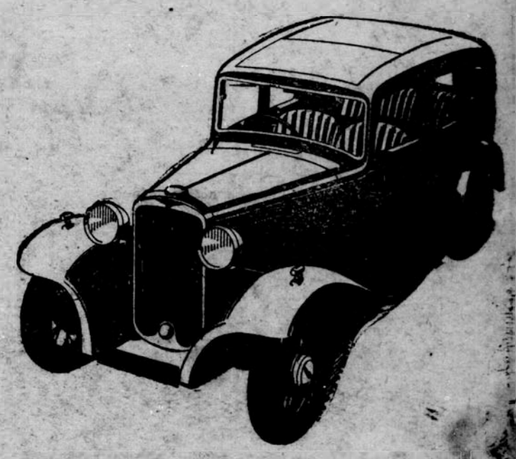
The New Economy Car.
WITH CUSHIONED POWER



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Behind it stands the ingenuity of the eminent Indo-American Chemist, Dr. V. E. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D. formerly professor of dental chemistry, Minnesota University, U.S.A. and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S. (Columbia U.S.A.) the well-known dental surgeon of Bombay.

This paste is skilfully compounded out of ingredients that clean the teeth, strengthen the gums, remove the film without injuring the inner lining and sterilize the mouth making it fresh and fragrant

In addition it contains the active principles of Babool which has gum-hardening and hemostatic properties known to millions of people in India. This property of Babool has not here-to-fore been utilised by any foreign or Indian tooth-paste manufacturers.

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"KOPRAN" is the first Indian Tooth-Paste selling in America.
Ask your chemist for a tube to-day.
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EXAMINATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Kindly extend me the courtesy of your widely read columns for ventilating the grievances of the students who appeared for the Matriculation examination at the Rajkot Centre.

This year, the seating accommodation specially in the Rajkumar College Gymnasium room was very defective. Despite the strong conviction of everyone that students ought to have cool heads in the examination hall, I doubt, if the committee responsible for the seating accommodation, appointed by the Bombay University, really looked to the needs of the students. In these days of scorching heat when the daily temperature rose to 109 degree, is it humanly possible for students to solve their papers under a corrugated iron roof!

Furthermore, it is inconceivable why a doctor, one of the head-supervisors, failed to register any protest though he knows that this room can not be medically fit for an examination hall. It would have least touched the pockets of the University if these people had hired another room elsewhere.

I beg of the University authorities to see that the arrangements for students henceforward, be as healthy as possible since this year, every day, half-a-dozen students suffered from bleeding of their noses under this roof.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. MAMAI.

Rajkot,
April 18.

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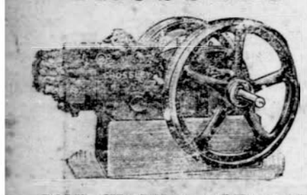

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JALLIANWALA TRAGEDY

No Deliberate Plan Of General Dyer

WHAT HE SAID AFTER THE INCIDENT

Mr. Edward Thompson in the course of an article in the "Spectator" of April 9 writes:—

Over a dozen years I have met an exceptional number of men who were close to what happened and have known intimately protagonists of both sides. Much of what I have been told I cannot pass on. But some facts hidden hitherto ought to be known. Indian minds have been outraged by the memory of General Dyer's brutal, purposeful massacre, as revealed in his own testimony. They have been carrying a burden greater than the truth warranted.

Jallianwala Bagh is shut in by buildings and is the perfect death-trap. The only break of any sort was just behind (and to one side of) the well which was the storm-centre. Here is a mud and brick wall which I believe was about five feet high. No one can say now, for the memorial committee have had it built up to double this height. They could well have afforded to leave it untampered with—a five-foot wall lashed by massed rifle fire and with a frenzied crowd surging before it is an entirely efficacious bar to escape. From Jallianwala there was no real outlet.

GENERAL DYER

Mr. Miles Irving, now commissioner of Lahore, was deputy commissioner of Amritsar in 1919. General Dyer did not let him know of his purpose before going to Jallianwala Bagh. A chance sentence that I heard in Delhi made me anxious to know more of what happened afterwards. Dining with Mr. Irving, when five of us—Mr. Irving, Mr. F. G. Puckle (Financial Secretary, Punjab Government), Sir Abdul Qadir, Mr. Schuyler (an American educational missionary) and myself—were together after dinner, I said to Mr. Irving, "I have been wanting to ask you a very improper question. What did General Dyer say to you after Jallianwala Bagh?' He replied, "Dyer came to me all dazed and broken up, and said, 'I never knew that there was no way out.' He explained that when the crowd did not scatter but held its ground he thought it was massing to attack him, so kept on firing.' Mr. Puckle now said that six months later General Dyer came through his station and dined with him, and told him, "I haven't had a night's sleep since that happened. I keep on seeing it all over again".

HE NEVER KNEW

I have never doubted that General Dyer's action saved the Punjab from a revolt, with its attendant horrors. Nor have I ever doubted that it did irreparable mischief to the Raj, and that he shot away more than he preserved. His deed was appalling—firing into that crowd as we can visualize them, without realizing that there must be something wrong when they did not race away. Yet we may dismiss once for all the belief that he was anti-Indian or a man naturally cruel. The man who 'kept on seeing' what had happened was neither of these things. In justice both to him and to human nature we should remember that he went to Jallianwala straight from news of murder and arson and resolved to act sternly, but that he never planned the slaughter that ensued. He 'never knew that there was no way out.'

A long while elapsed before the Hunter Inquiry. He found that in the tragic intensity of men's emotions he was regarded as a hero The disorders had ceased instantaneously, and an alternative presented itself to his first dreadful thought that he had blundered. Pressure of outside congratulation helped him to build up the conviction that he had saved the Empire. The witnesses before the Hunter Commission stood lonely before their examiners. In a court filled with angry hearers. 'There is no doubt that Dyer was trailing his coat' (said Mr. Irving) like the Irishman that he was. He refused to listen to advice, and took his own line of insistence on playing a martyr's role.

The story of the last dozen years would have been immeasurably happier had we realised that Jallianwala Bagh was the scene of a mistake and not of calculated brutality. I asked Mr. Irving: 'Why was not the Hunter Commission told what he had said?' He made the perfectly natural answer. 'Do you know, Dyer and I both clean forgot. I was being questioned hard about other things' (and it must be remembered a witness's job is to answer questions put to him and not to divagate) "and he was determined to fight." I asked further 'Have you any objection to my publishing what you have told me?' 'None', he replied.

General Dyer made his own legend of what he had done, and he imposed it on the world, and no man ever made a worse mess of his own case. The Lytton Strachey of 1952 will find an absorbing psychological study ready to his hand. Dyer persuaded himself and us that he went to Jallianwala determined on deliberate massacre. It simply is not ture. He went to do the job of an officer called in to suppress disorder with which the civil authorities could not cope. The rest happened as I have said.

AROUND THE TOWER

IMPRESSION OF EXAMINATION TIME SCENES

(BY "FERISHTA.")

The sight of all these flushed, perspiring, pale faces certainly makes one wonder why is it that the gentlemen of our University (may their academic shadows never grow less!) choose this time of the year for their Day of Judgment and whether, too, in doing so, they are not underestimating their own importance and of the system with which they are identified.

NATURE MUST BLUSH.

To put it simply:—show me a boy or girl who can stand the rigours of the examination system and prove susceptible to the fiercest heat Nature may inflict upon us. And you have only to watch the victims of the examination ordeal to discover this truth: you have only to overhear their excited or subdued talk as they are ejected, herd-fashion, on to the pavement to be struck by the highest metaphysical possibilities in which the human body may exclusively be replaced by the apparatus approaching somewhere to the mind that could so remarkably be subordinated to, and moulded by, the demands of the inevitable Examination.

THE MACAULAYAN SPIRIT.

They suffer, as journalists would describe it, from the exam. fever. It had been our fate to suffer from it, too, which explains our mute sympathy for these lost souls. Of course, individuality marks the several types of boys and girls who must perform their periodic 'haj' under the shadow of the Tower and that is natural enough. Two examinees are probably as similar in shape and character, movement and gesture as two heads of sheep or two leaves from a single branch of tree. Yet the baptismal ritual attracts all of them towards this Jordan where Macaulay's gaunt and pedantic ghost broods. After all, how little have we changed since the palmy days of the East India Company when the pioneering genius of Macaulay founded our educational system on, so to speak, the spirit of our Penal Code!

AT THE ENTRANCE.

Watch the youthful examinees surging out of the examination hall. The clatter and shuffling of their feet is drowned in the din of talk that creates for a moment the effect of a crowded fair. Some of the boys and girls have their relatives and guardians waiting patiently at the entrance to receive their proteges almost within wide arms. Not infrequently this reception takes place 'en famille.' The papa stands there faintly conscious of his great patriarchal role with the mamma with an half-amused, indulgent or, perhaps, never-lighting sad expression in her face, the Thermos bottle wrapped up in the foulds of her 'sari.' The wealthy are shameless enough to vaunt their tinsel cars and carriages and are not deterred by any sense of propriety from duly impressing the crowd with their own too paltry importance.

MAKING OF THE PASSEE.

In the meantime the level of the talk rises high up—this post-mortem talk, how futile it is! This flood of pathetic might-have-beens in the world of questions and answers, of explain-briefly-summarise-appreciate-and-God-knows what-else that might touch any but the stone-like examiner's heart..... I have a protege in this crowd and he thrusts his wonderful paper in my unwilling hands. "How did you answer this?" I ask. He answers. The answer is, of course, ridiculous. But what can you expect of a boy who learns his English "as he is taught in our high-schools" by gentlemen who are Masters of Arts for every purpose except that of teaching this unfortunate foreign language? "Who is this man, who gives 'gangman' as your 'other word' for 'Wastrel'?" I ask my ward. He tries to impress me with his teacher's genius. "But he's a real M.A." he protests, "the only one we have got in——" Only an M.A., I imagine, could hit on 'gangman.'

OPPRESSION OF MAHARS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The village of Valnai near Malad consisting of about 350 Christians, 25 "Dublis" and 25 Mahars possessed only one fresh water well so far. This well provides water for all residents including Mahars but the latter were not permitted to draw water from it with the result that the "Dublis," who had the monopoly of filling up of water for others, used the free services of these Mahars to convey the water pots to their respective masters and in return for their service the Mahars were given a pot of water for their use.

The Local Board have now just constructed another well in the village. The Mahars, who were so long dependent on "Dublis" after obtaining permission commenced drawing water from the new well. The residents surrounding this well—all Christians—resented this and asked the Mahars to draw water from the old well which they did with the consequence that the whole village has now commenced persecuting the poor people.

The President of the Local Board, Mr. Caeser D'Mello, on hearing their plight came to the spot and in the presence of the public declared that all the residents, including the Mahars, had the right to draw water from the wells. The interested Christians then hit upon the plan of bringing some Bhangis and getting them to draw water from these wells, thinking that the Mahars would not touch the wells since they were polluted by Bhangis; but to their consternation the Mahars continued drawing water side by side with the Bhangis. The interested parties have now started a boycott of these Mahars

Will those interested and Government officials who are interested in the uplift of these poor people wake up and protect them from all humiliation they are undergoing?—Yours, etc.,

DEPRESSED.

Valnai via Malad,
April 20.

STUDENTS BAULKED BY FRENCH PAPER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a great favour to me and the student world if you insert the following remarks in the esteemed columns of your paper. The papers in in French at the Bombay University examinations this time have caused a good deal of discontent among the students.

The paper in French at the Inter Arts examination was not only difficult but was also lengthy. The first thing that would attract the attention of any casual reader is the length of the French paper—a fact amply evinced by many students not stirring at all before the final bell. It is a sound principle of teaching that an examinee requires at least double the time required by a teacher or an examiner. This principle seems to have been skipped over by the examiners.

The general difficulty of the students is the answering of the questions in French. The questions were also selected from every nook and corner of the French text-books. It is very difficult for ordinary students to answer in French. The hurried preparation of the two text-books covers almost the whole year and very little time is left at the discretion of the students to prepare themselves to answer the question paper in French. If the University wants the students to answer the question paper in French, it is absolutely necessary to curtail the French course. There is a marked departure from the style followed during the last five years. The Bombay University authorities ought to consider the position of Intermediate Arts French students sympathetically and to grant them relief by issuing proper instructions to examiners concerned.—Yours, etc.,

KANTICHANDRA KORA.

Lambi Sheri,
Kaira.
20th April.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 5, 1988.
Parsi—Avan 21, 1301.
Muslim—Zilhaj, 18, 1350.
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.
Hightide: 2-33, 15-46.
Lowtide: 8-40, 22-04.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Commerce, and B. Com., Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay European Relief Association: Annual General Meeting Old Customs House, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Vigilance Association. 9th Annual General Meeting Secretariat at 6-15 p.m. The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna presiding.

TUESDAY.

Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, Annual General Meeting, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6 p.m.

Rotary Club meeting at Mongini's Ltd., at 1-30 p.m. when Rot. H. W. Bryant will speak on the "Y's Adventures with Youth."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITOL.—"Little Accident," a comedy featuring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Anita Page, a complete talkie film record of the Aga Khan Hockey final. Also Miss More Molyneux in classical and novelty dances on the stage. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO—"Pardon Us," a comedy featuring Laurel and Hardy Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON — "Heartbreak," featuring Charles Farrel and Madge Evans. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA—Eddie Cantor in "Whoopee" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE — "Nice Women," featuring Sidney Fox Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE THEATRE—"The Calendar," featuring Britain's famous stage pair Edna Best and Herbert Marshal. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m

EMPRESS THEATRE. — "Heads Up" featuring Charles Rogers Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE: "Alibaba and 40 Thieves" a talking and singing drama in Hindi, featuring Miss Kajjan Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

WEST-END TALKIES—"Narsimha Mehto," a Gujarati talkie Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—12 noon selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m Light Music by Miss Lakdawalla and Instrumental Music by Vigneshwar Shastri (violin solo); 9 p.m. News in Hindi New York opening; Liverpool closing and Bombay current rates; 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's book chat.

PLAYGROUND BASE BALL—The Final match of the "Willingdon" Challenge Shield for Playground Base Ball, presented by Dr. D. S. Laud, will be played tomorrow (Tuesday) at Willingdon Memorial Playground, Ripon Road at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside. Mrs. Chandavarkar will present the trophy

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GRETA GARBO
In David Graham Phillips Great Novel that thrilled the world.
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CLARK GABLE

Finance Member Opens Primary School At Malad

SIR GOVIND PRADHAN'S APOLOGIA FOR GOVT. NOT FINDING MONEY FOR EDUCATION

THANKS PRIVATE DONORS LIKE SETH HARGOVINDAS JIVANDAS

Before a large and representative gathering including a number of women Sir Govind B. Pradhan, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay declared open the Seth Hargovandas Jeevandas Primary Gujarati School at Malad on Sunday afternoon. The school named after Seth Hargovandas' who contributed a sum of Rs. 6,500 to construct the School building. A specially erected shamiana in front of the School Building was fully packed with guests specially invited on the occasion from all over the Bombay Suburban district. Among those present were: Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Collector, Father J. A. DeSouza, Dr. Patil, Dr. Dias, Mr. W. B. Pradhan, Messrs. J. M. Gracious, Paul Pereira, Thomas Pereira, C. P. Barfivala, R. S. Dev, K. R. Doctor, Seth Surajmal Nemam, Mankilal Bhagirathdas, M. Y. Sehikh and others.

Seth Hargovandas Jeevandas proposed and Mr. R. S. Dev seconded Sir Govind B. Pradhan to the chair.

FINANCE MEMBER WELCOMED.

Mr. Caesar D'Mello, president of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board welcomed the Finance Member and the guests and thanked them for their presence. In his speech Mr. D'Mello observed that the Bombay Suburban District was in a state of formation. It was developing slowly but steadily, but the honest aspirations of the Board had however been suppressed by the monetary stringency prevalent every where. The Primary Education Act had laid a responsibility on Local Bodies fraught with important issues. The Local Board had fully realised that the educational needs of the District were very great, and the Board was alive to the fact that the development of a nation depended primarily on the imparting of education to the people.

He then reviewed the work in the educational field done by the Board since it took charge of the schools which were formerly poorly housed poorly equipped and had an inadequate number of teachers.

Surveying the work from 1924 up-to-date he said:

"There are 73 schools where there were 48, the number of teachers has risen from 84 to 114, the number of pupils from 4293 to 7206 and the expenditure from Rs. 62,290 to Rs. 91,948. But we wonder how we are going to balance our Budget. We are fortunate to have this evening our Finance Minister and it is possible that the problem before us will be solved by him and so we give the necessary data for his information. The Board has upto now spent no less than Rs. 40,000 on these schools. As Government has not paid any grant, the funds of the Board have been thoroughly depleted. The Board is alive to the pressing demands for new schools, but owing to such a financial plight, this is out of question. We are now however faced with the problem of carrying on the 12 schools we have but we have to bear in mind that Government has affected a cut of 20 per cent. in the grant for the current year. We cannot deny that the people are trying to help themselves as far as possible and that they are not irresponsive to the call to duty in the field of education. We regret to have to place before our guest the grim fact that unless Government comes to our assistance, it will be impossible for us to carry on.

GOVT. PASSING THROUGH CRITICAL TIMES.

Sir Govind then declared the school open. In a short speech he thanked the members of the Board for inviting him to preside on the occasion and congratulated the donor on his munificent contribution.

As regards financial help to the schools of the Board by the Government the Finance Member pointed out that the Government was passing through very critical times and was finding it difficult to balance its budget. He was glad to note that the Board was doing very useful work in spreading education in the suburbs but he would advise them not to undertake new schemes unless they were certain about their financial position. It was difficult to say anything about Government and to schools as the resources of their income were limited and everything had to be managed within that limited income.

He was however glad to see that there were many philanthropic and public spirited persons like Seth Anandilal Potdar and the present donor in the suburban district, and he hoped that with liberal support from such persons the District Board would be able to encourage education in the suburbs.

Mr. Jamnadas Sanghavi thanked the Finance Member on behalf of the donor. He deplored that the scale of literacy in India was very low and very little was being done to improve the condition. He regretted that the Government was reducing grants to aided schools on the plea of retrenchment and pointed out that if the Government reduced its bloated expenditure on other subjects there would be no need of reducing grants to educational institutions.

Singing of National songs brought the happy function to a close.

The large number of guests were then treated to light refreshments.

POLICE RAID PRINTING PRESS IN GIRGAUM

Proprietor And Son Put Under Arrest

LOCKED "FORMES" SEIZED

Bombay, Sunday.

The Raj Hans Printing Press situate at Gaikawad Building, Povwala Street, Bombay which was raided on Saturday afternoon has been taken possession of by the Lamington Road Police.

The premises of the Press have been locked and are guarded by the police.

POLICE RAIDING PARTY.

The raid was carried out by Inspector Bird, Sergeant Littlewood and Sub-Inspector B. D Sawant, attached to the Lamington Road Police Station. On receipt of information that the "Boycott Supplement" of the "Congress Bulletin" which is issued on every Sunday was being printed in the Raj Hans Press the police party proceeded to the premises of the press on the ground floor of the Gaikawad Building.

LOCKED FORMES SEIZED.

On arrival the police found volume II No. 14 of the "Boycott Supplement" actually under print. They seized four "locked" pages of set up matter which are alleged to be the four pages of the "Supplement" of April 24.

PROPRIETOR AND SON ARRESTED.

The police put under arrest Murlidhar Dhondiba Gaikawad, the proprietor of the press, Mahadev Gaikawad, his son and four other persons found working in the press. The search lasted for over an hour.

The accused, it is understood, will be placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Girgaum Police Court, on a remand application on Monday.

NEW MAYOR HONOURED

Bombay Liberals' "At Home" To Mr. Chandavarkar

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay was the guest of honour at a Tea Party arranged by the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association on Saturday evening. There was a good gathering of Liberals and among those who were present were Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) the Chairman of the Association, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Meyer Nissim.

LIBERALS AND POLITICS.

Addressing the gathering, Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Liberal Party had reason to congratulate themselves that one who had worked with them and who was not ashamed to admit that he was one of them was appointed to a high office in Bombay. They had heard a great deal of criticism of the Liberal Party but he could affirm with confidence that even though their strength was not considerable there was a large number of people who believed in their principles and who acted as the Liberals acted in politics.

They were also called "moderate" and Sir Cowasji said he was not ashamed of being called by that label. Their work had not been spectacular as the work of some other parties had been but they were satisfied that their work had been just as useful for the progress of the country as the work of any party.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S THANKS

Thanking the Association for their hospitality Mr. Chandavarkar said far from being ashamed of being called Liberals they ought to be proud of the unique record of service to the country which revered leaders of their party had rendered.

PROUD, HE WAS "LIBERAL"

Proceeding Mr. Chandavarkar said though he took no active part in politics and had confined his activities to civics, he was proud to call himself a Liberal and would be proud to remain and die a Liberal (applause). They might be weak in numbers and might be in the wilderness but ultimately those who despite their minority held fast to their strongly cherished principles would ultimately make their influence felt.

GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTION
AT BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A BOMB-BURST OF STARS IN A SKY-ROCKET of MERRIMENT!
Flaming youth in a matrimonial mix-up. A madcap merry-go-round of mischief. Roaring riotous, rib-tickling romance—the season's biggest laughing hit! With a Galaxy of Stars:
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IN CLASSICAL & NOVELTY DANCES!
From the Prize Winning Stage Success.
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AGA KHAN HOCKEY FINAL
Running Commentary By Mr. A. G. A. NORMAN, of the "Times of India."
YOU MUST RESERVE YOUR SEATS RIGHT NOW.
THE RUSH IS GOING TO BE GREAT!

UNEMPLOYED RALLY ROUND RED FLAG

Union Formed In City To Get Their Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of unemployed workers was held under the auspices of the "Unemployed Workers' League" near Kolivada Kolaba. Messrs. Sane, Bukhari, More, the Secretary of the league, and Mr. Jambhekar addressed the meeting. They explained how unemployment was a logical conclusion and a permanent feature of the capitalist system of production based on private ownerships of the means of production and competition.

Referring to the ghastly proportions that unemployment has assumed all over the world and in India they brought home to the workers the urgent necessity of realising the root cause of unemployment and of strengthening the League with a view to demand from the Government, the Municipality and the capitalists the following:—

(1) A dole of 25 Rs. per month to every unemployed at the cost of the capitalists.

(2) Free housing and travelling arrangements for the unemployed.

(3) Free nourishment and education for children of the unemployed.

They also exhorted the workers to treat all those agents of capitalism who try to dupe the workers into believing that unemployment and poverty were due to sin in the past birth etc., with contempt.

The meeting ended amidst slogans like "Victory to the Union of the Employed and the Unemployed", "Down with capitalism" and other working class slogans.

Restraint Orders On Meerut Congressmen

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Apr. 22.

Restraint orders have been served on nine prominent Congressmen of the city.

The order directs a person to reside and remain within the area covered by Meerut Municipal and Cantonments limits for the space of one week from the date of the order. It prohibits one from entering the city and Cantt Railway stations. Disobedience or neglect to comply with this order is punishable with imprisonment that may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both.

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10
OWING TO POPULAR DEMAND,
WHOOPEE
Will Be Continued Until TUESDAY, the 26th
TO-NIGHT
119TH PERFORMANCE OF THE RECORD BREAKING FILM
WHOOPEE with EDDIE CANTOR
ENTIRELY IN TECHNICOLOUR.
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PATHE EXTENDS A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL ITS PATRONS TO COME AND SEE THE BEST PICTURE OF ITS TYPE YET SHOWN IN BOMBAY
RONALD COLMAN
THE SCREEN'S PERFECT LOVER AND THE FASCINATING
LORETTA YOUNG
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THE DEVIL TO PAY
THE SMARTEST OF ALL MODERN COMEDIES.
A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER
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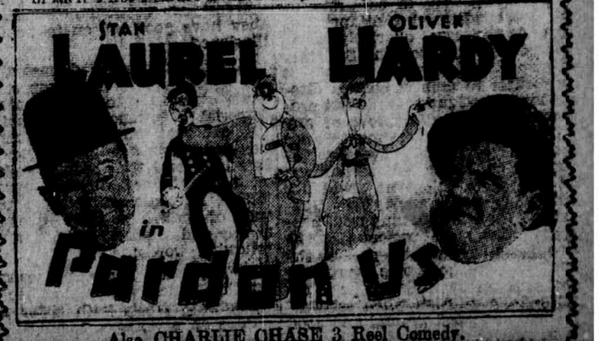
The Funniest Comedy Team on the Screen. Funnier than ever in their First Feature Length Laugh Riot.



Also CHARLIE CHASE 3 Reel Comedy.

Country Craft Sinks Near Ratnagiri

(By Mail).

RATNAGIRI, April 24.

A report has reached here that a country craft laden with cargo sank near Khanderi-Hunderi Islands on its way from Bombay to Murud in this district. It is reported that the craft was caught in the storm which recently swept over the Islands and sank. The damage is estimated at Rs. 4,000.—A.P.

ELPHINSTONE RD CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.—The Special General Meeting of the Elphinstone Road Co-operative Credit Society Limited which was fixed for 1st May next at 9 a.m. (S.T.) is hereby postponed till further notice pending the decision of the Registrar on the appeal made against the decision of the Board of Arbitrators.

VACATION S. T. C. CLASS.—An intensive course for teachers going up for the ensuing S. T. C. Examination, conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, Head-Master, Ram Mohan School, will meet every morning from 8 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) from 1st May to 1st June in the Hall of the Maratha High School (Tata Building, 1st Floor, above Englebert Tyres Co.) near Two Temples, Opera House Tram Terminus. Principal V. H. Deshpande of the Maratha High School will give public opening address on Sunday (1st May at 9 a.m.)

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will expound the first six stanzas of Yasna Ha 43.

"Unauthorised Leaflets"

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Of three persons prosecuted on a charge of being in possession of unauthorised leaflets and being members of an unlawful association, namely, the Congress Picketing Board, one was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the other two were acquitted but they were rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A.P.

Cotton Market To Observe Holiday To-day

Bombay cotton market both at Sewree and Marwari Bazar will be entirely closed to-day (Monday) as a mark of respect for late Seth Ramdas Dossa.

"Jallianwala Bagh Day" Convictions At Meerut

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Apr. 22.

Judgment has been delivered by Mr. Smith, Joint Magistrate in the case of those arrested in connection with the observance of the "Jallianwala Bagh Day".

The "Dictator" of Jamiat-ul-ulema and Senior Vice-chairman, Meerut District Board has been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. A lady "Dictator" has been sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.

About a dozen others were also sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and all have been put in 'C' class.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Rt. Hon'ble J. C. C. Davidson arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR

Open To-day From 4to 8p.m

To-day (Monday) there will be a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 4 to 8 p.m. Admission Free. All are welcome.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932

NEARING THE END

It is unfortunate that the British Labour Party has not yet understood the real significance of the struggle now going on in India. It still thinks of Indian political ambitions in terms of the White Paper policy. In the course of an interview to the "Hindu" Mr. Lansbury says that the Government seems to be depending for its "success on violence alone" the result of which he fears will be a "terrible catastrophe some day." It is rather strange that such condemnation of Government "violence" should come from Mr. Lansbury, since last year a similar state of things obtained when the Labour Government of which he was a member was in power. To give the Tories their due they are not doing much more now than the Socialists did in their own time. The methods are more thorough but that is all. If a dual policy could not succeed then, the present Government may take it for granted that it is not likely to succeed this time. We entirely agree that it is not possible to introduce a new constitution "while extra-constitutional measures are being universally applied." The attention of the people as well as the Government is too much occupied by the repressive measures, and it is humanly impossible that they can give proper attention to anything else.

BRITAIN NOT IGNORANT

Mere repeal of Ordinances will not do. The Government will have to satisfy the people that they are sincere in their desire to introduce real self-government in this country. The experience of the last four months should have convinced the Government that their present policy has failed to achieve its object, and that unless they change their policy and adopt altogether new methods as Mr. Lansbury says "catastrophe" will follow. We do not believe that the British public are entirely ignorant of the events which are taking place in India every day, though they may not be aware of their full extent. It has to be remembered that valuable financial interests of the British people are at stake in the present Indian struggle. The British public are well aware that "India is being governed not by reason but coercion," though no relief has come to Indians through that knowledge.

NOT BY OUTSIDE PRESSURE

While we gladly acknowledge the efforts being made by the better minds of Great Britain to show sympathy with Indians in their plight, we are afraid that, unless there is a large scale land-slide of British public opinion in favour of India, the Government cannot be forced by outside pressure in Britain itself to change their present policy. Parliament is monopolised by reactionaries and it would be the height of folly to expect relief from that direction. Mr. Lansbury seems to have a pathetic faith in the White Paper policy to bring peace to India. He forgets that the White Paper has been rejected by Indian nationalists—in fact by all the people who would count in for a settlement. The White Paper has been scrapped by Indians long ago. Mr. Lansbury and his followers who were a party to the White Paper must reconcile themselves to the fact that India will never accept a constitution containing safeguards, which practically reserve the real power to Whitehall. Mr. Lansbury, moreover, should recollect that when he wanted the Premier to give him a clear interpretation of the White Paper Policy, Mr. MacDonald failed to give straightforward replies and evaded the main issue altogether in his characteristic manner.

A SUSPICION CONFIRMED

The correspondent of the 'Hindu" has cause to believe that the Government is now "moving towards a constitution a good deal more conservative than that which representative members of the Round Table Conference had in mind." This only confirms the suspicion that has been formed in this country since the Ordinance policy was initiated. The Labour Party must realise that India will refuse any constitution which is imposed, on her from outside without the consent and co-operation of the people. In this connection the correspondent of the "Hindu" says that if the Moderates or Liberals are to be criticised at all, it is not because they have protested too much but too little against what has been going on around them. The "Hindu" correspondent complains that there has been "no organised opposition to the policy of the Ordinances and not much insistence upon those features of a new constitution which every democrat must hold to be essential," and says: "Many people in this country have been surprised at the meekness with which the Indian legislatures have acquiesced in the suppression of public rights."

WILL THEMSELVES REALICE.

To be just this is a misreading of the attitude displayed in the Legislatures for it is only by the official bloc that motions of censure have been defeated. As long as the official 'bloc', in which we include the nominated members, exists in the Assembly and the Councils and the Legislatures are overweighted with representatives of special constituencies whose business it is always to support the Government, the decisions taken by these bodies cannot be regarded as of importance. The vote of the elected Indian representatives has invariably been against the repressive policy of Government. However, there are considerations of minor importance. The situation has to be judged on the broad results of the Government's policy and as to that, we doubt whether the Secretary of State's own followers are really impressed by his optimistic representations in the House of Commons. The change of policy will come, when it does come, through the Government's own realisation—as in the case of Ireland in 1921—that they have succeeded only in alienating the sympathy of the people and making co-operation impossible. That they are nearing that realisation we have not the least doubt.

Preference And Swadeshi

When in March the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, proposed to call a meeting of local merchants to protest against the Ordinances, the Police Commissioner served sweeping orders on various individuals and associations connected with the Chamber prohibiting them from holding or attending any meeting at which the lawful acts or orders of the Government of Bombay or some other Government were to be protested against, condemned or disapproved, etc. At the usual quarterly meeting of the Chamber on Saturday the speakers naturally found it impossible to eschew politics altogether. The President did not protest against or disapprove of any specific acts of Government, nor did he recommend, advocate or suggest or advise the withdrawal of such acts. But he could not help giving a "warning" to Government in the following mild passage: "The more prolonged the Ordinance rule and the greater the rupture with the people, the fewer the chances of working the reformed constitution when settled." He had also good ground and good occasion to describe the Government of India as being an "irremovable and irresponsible Executive which is neither amenable to public opinion nor to the resolutions and decisions of the Legislature." On the whole, however, the speeches of the President and of the Vice-President, Mr. Manu Subedar, were studiously restrained in tone; but if Government expected their coercive order to elicit a word of support for their recent political or economic measures they have good reason to be disillusioned.

The question most discussed at the meeting was the prospect of India consenting to any scheme of Imperial Preference. After pointing out that Imperial Preference has never found any supporter in this land and that even the Government of Lord Curzon opposed it, Mr. Karanjia defined the attitude of India on this question clearly and concisely enough in the following words:

> "Till India has got a constitution which will enable her to negotiate freely with sister nations on a basis of equality of status and powers, we cannot think of having any treaty of reciprocity or any preference for any particular nation. For the present our only answer can be that as a subject nation we can have no right to negotiate or pass resolutions of the type which will probably be entered into at Ottawa."

In view of the fear entertained in some quarters that some Bombay millowners might bargain for the continuance of protection to the textile industry by conceding the British claim for preference, it is a relief to learn from the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the Chamber "will continue their old policy of strong opposition to any form of imperial preference."

Mr. Subedar made an important point in his speech, that the policy of so-called discriminating protection is calculated more to bring revenue to the State than to give adequate protection to industries. "I do not know of any industry," he said,

> "to which tariff protection has been given in this manner which has grown really fat or given substantial or continuous dividends. It would be still more difficult for anyone to point out that new capital has flown into any of the industries. The policy of discriminating protection has therefore absolutely failed in India."

This is substantially true; but it must be noted at the same time that an unduly high measure of protection, however conducive to "fat" dividends, may not be in the interests of the poor consumer and may weaken the spirit of competition.

Mr. Subedar was wholly right in contending that India needs the aid of Swadeshi propaganda a great deal more than a rich country like Britain. Contrasting the two countries, he said:

> "If a country that we have been taught to regard as the richest, the most self-sufficient, and industrially the most advanced, needs public propaganda, and if support to that propaganda is found from the highest quarter downwards, it is obvious that a country that is backward economically and that has not made much advance in the industrial field should copy this model and have this gospel preached from the highest quarters downwards."

But as a matter of fact the preaching of Swadeshi here is only coldly permitted. Mr. Subedar contends that the highest officials should be more explicit in their assurances of sympathy with Swadeshi and should themselves positively propagate Swadeshi "in imitation of, and in pursuance to, the benevolent model set by Royalty in the United Kingdom." This is not a suggestion likely to be warmy accepted. And the best thing, till the present unnatural political position in India is set right, is for the Indian people to make amends for official indifference by redoubling their own efforts.

HOTBED OF JEALOUSY.

The acute economic plight of the Danubian States of Central Europe has recently evoked the sympathy of the Great Powers, all of whom wish to come to their succour. Britain and France are particularly anxious to help in the work of financial resurrection of the Little Entente Powers, asking a certain price, of course. M. Briand had made the work of befriending them a cardinal plank in French foreign policy. The more sympathetic M. Briand became to these proteges of his country, the greater was the determination in Germany and Austria to cement the centuries old bonds of political and economic amity between the two countries by promoting the "Anschluss" movement with more energy and vigour. French obstacles to check the growth of this movement only resulted in creating greater suspicion at Berlin and Vienna that the Good Samaritans at Paris who bewailed the misery of the Danubian States did so far a purpose—and a selfish purpose.

Ultimately it was decided that everyone of the Great Powers should participate in the rescue work. Hence the Danubian Conference recently held in London. At that Conference the rescuers came to loggerheads, the Italian and German representatives accusing the British of having fallen a victim to French machinations. The Conference was a fiasco. And now the International Chamber of Commerce who held a conference, at Innsbruck on Thursday on the question of assistance to the Danubian States has passed a resolution, "appealing to all countries to do their utmost to help removal of the world crisis." These merchants declare that a "Danubian alliance must not be considered" but obviously suggest that the Central European States should strive for "a close and permanent cooperation," with the assistance of "third parties." France is always ready to be the "third party" and the upshot of all these Conferences is that she remains in that position, extremely advantageous to her in the political as well as the economic field.

PROTECTION FOR GLASS INDUSTRY

Indian Concerns Make Out Strong Case

(By "OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.")

The Tariff Board, presided over by Dr. John Mathai, recently conducted an enquiry into the case for protection for indigenous glass industry and the report is expected to be published shortly. More than a dozen firms tendered evidence and it was significant that they were all Indian both in management and personnel.

This, perhaps, explains the chief ground of complaint of the firms that while other industries which applied for an enquiry after them had got it and even secured the protection asked for, the glass industry had to wait for four long years before the enquiry was ordered.

ALL OF THE SAME FAMILY.

One of the members of the Board asked the manager of one concern whether he was not incorrect in blaming the Central Government, seeing that "industry" was a Transferred Subject and that Provincial Ministers were Indians. The witness promptly replied that all Governments in India were of the same family and the "mother" in Delhi set the example and directed the attitude to be taken up by the "daughters" in the Provinces. In this connection one is reminded of the speech of Sir M. Visweswaraiya when opening a Khadi exhibition in Madras. He said that the Directors of Industries in the Provinces were "ornamental" and were not meant to do anything to improve Indian industries and had little or no funds at their disposal.

INDIFFERENT.

The main grievance was the indifference, to say the least, of the Government Stores Purchase Department. It was pointed out that it was a twofold complaint. Firstly, some articles were bought from importers exclusively even though they were made in India. Secondly, even in the case of the second group the tenders were for small lots for which it would not pay a concern to tender. Moreover, sufficient time was rarely allowed for the manufacture of the goods after the goods had been approved.

Thus, for the Sukkur Project, it was well-known several years ago that big lanterns were needed for the many miles of canals and Indian factories would have good orders if proper notice had been given. As it was, tenders were called for with delivery time of only a few weeks and the orders had to go to foreigners. It was explained that if the Government would make known their demands and distribute their orders among Indian concerns the latter would be able to meet the demands fully at prices as good as those of foreign products. If such a policy is followed it would take away some part of the grievance and make the need and extent of protection less than it would otherwise be.

FACTORY ACT DIFFICULTIES.

One of the difficulties Indian concerns have to meet arises from existing legislation. They are hit in two ways. The first is that working at night is prohibited. Witness stated that while this was a wholesome rule in ordinary factories, the case of glass factories was different in the summer months. The days were so hot that the workmen could not work efficiently during the middle of the day, nor was it healthy to compel them to do so.

The second difficulty was the employment of children. This again was a proper restriction for other mills and factories, but for glass factories the workmen had to be trained up from an early age, because, if their hands were not made supple by the training being commenced at the age of about ten, they could never attain proficiency as glass-blowers.

PROBLEM OF APPRENTICESHIP.

This brings up the question of the period of training. Few parents in India would send their children at the age of ten to work out an apprenticeship of three or four years. The factories provide at present the cost of training but this cripples their finances and working. It was argued that there was a clear case for the Government to institute a system of scholarship for those willing to take up glass-blowing as a career. It would not be necessary to open a school for this purpose. All that was necessary for them was to authorise the factories to take up for training a certain number of children every year and to make the factories a suitable allowance for giving such training.

ATTITUDE OF RAILWAYS.

The next ground of complaint was the attitude of the railways which varied from the studied indifference of some to the subdued partiality of others. Some of the railways did not care to take notice of complaints from factories. Some gave good facilities for other trades like cotton. Some gave tariffs on cheaper basis for imported articles while similar help was denied to Indian firms. Thus imported glass lanterns could be transported from Calcutta to Madras over a distance of 1200 miles at Rs. 1-5 per maund but those made in Indian factories had to pay between Ogalewadi and Madras, for example, at Rs. 2-3 per maund.

In answer to complaints the railways said that the reduced tariff was for what was called "port-to-port traffic" though this does not explain the step-motherly treatment. On the other hand, one had a right to expect that Indian railways should have preferential tariffs for Indian products but so peculiar is our railway organisation that the reverse is the case. Then again there are differences in goods tariffs between the different railways.

BURDEN OF THE DUTIES.

The duties which the Government were imposing on machinery, parts and chemicals such as soda ash only set off the duty on glass imports so that this infant industry of India had to fight its own battle with organised foreign companies on what were wrongly called "equal terms." This was very difficult and if proper protection was not forthcoming, the Indian business was bound to suffer. The companies used to make some profit in the boom period but for the last five years they had been incurring losses. Moreover, the financial assistance rendered by banks in this country was very inadequate in comparison with those enjoyed by foreign concerns.

WHAT OUR FACTORIES CAN PRODUCE.

It was claimed that Indian factories could produce most of the country's glass requirements. They manufacture bangles, globes and shades for electric lights and they can also make plate glass, lanterns and 'chimneys,' candelabras, tubes and simple apparatus. In fact it was claimed that, with proper encouragement, they could produce everything that the country wanted except some fancy articles which the millionaires would, in any case, insist on buying from abroad. Anyone who takes the trouble to visit the Swadeshi exhibitions is sure to be impressed with the variety of such articles of common use which have been manufactured in India, some of them even cheaper than imported articles.

OUR IMPORTS.

The amount of money that we spend on imported glass may be seen from the following table which gives the figures for the last years:—Glass bangles Rs. 83,12,000 (1929-30), Rs. 33,40,000 (1931-32); Beads and false pearls Rs. 30,25,000 and Rs. 9,02,000; Bottles and phials Rs. 37,98,000 and Rs. 23,50,000; Sheet glass and plate Rs. 30,36,000 and Rs. 19,64,000; Total imports Rs. 2,46 lakhs (1929-30) and Rs. 1,20 lakhs (1931-32). Our chief suppliers are Czechoslovakia who sent us Rs. 69 lakhs in 1929-30 and Rs. 23 lakhs in 1931-32; Japan with Rs. 73 lakhs and Rs. 40 lakhs and Germany with Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs.

EXTENT OF PROTECTION REQUIRED.

The extent of the protection required is not uniform for all the kinds of glass but we want a graded scale, which may vary from about 25 per cent. in the case of bangles to perhaps 100 per cent. in the case of sheet glass. It is to be hoped that the report of the Tariff Board which is expected to be out shortly will not merely recommend assistance in a vague form but propose real protection to suit the needs of the industry and that Government will not be slow in putting the recommendations into effect.

Notes of the Day

The Federation "Stunt."

Mr. Jinnah, who has consistently distrusted the proposed Federal Scheme in India, is reported to have said in an address to the Leeds Luncheon Club that the conditions recently laid down by the Princes made Federation impossible. He went so far as to say that the Federation "stunt" was intended only for delay and repeated his former suggestion that, if the Government really wished to bring peace and good-will in British India, the best course would be to introduce a scheme leaving out the Princes for the present. It is not necessary to leave out all the Princes. It should be possible to devise a democratic Federal Constitution leaving the door always open to such of the Princes as may be willing to accept it. The country cannot for a moment countenance the Tory plea that responsibility at the Centre is not possible without a fair number of Princes joining the Federation at the very outset. Swaraj in what is now British India cannot be made to depend upon the caprice of a few Princes.

Who Is The Culprit?

As was to be expected, Congress circles in Allahabad have repudiated any connection with the reported burning of letters in the local postal pillars. They gain nothing from such silly and destructive acts and have naturally declared that they are not at all likely to advise or tolerate burning of letters. Whatever advantage by way of publicity the Suffregettes of Britain found in such practices in the past, Congressmen do not now need any artificial aids for publicity. The reported burning of letters in Allahabad will be regarded by the public as being the work of mischief-mongers, who seek to discredit the Congress.

Wail From South Africa.

The situation in South Africa is most disquieting and the Indian grievances still remain, in spite of the agreement between the Indian Deputation and the Government there. Both the Transvaal Indian Association and the South African Indian National Congress have condemned the agreement in regard to the Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, and Dr. Malan has refused an interview to the Congress, which wanted to represent matters to him, on the ground that the Select Committee had taken every aspect of the question into consideration before making its recommendations. Though there has been a little improvement in the situation, the Congress intends approaching Parliament direct, but we have little hope that its grievances will be heard there with greater readiness. The South African authorities have shown a callous disregard for the interests of India in this as in other matters and the Indian Government seem impotent to safeguard their interests anywhere.

Students and Swadeshi.

The phenomenal progress claimed for the Madras "Buy Indian" League by its Secretary, Mr. B. Shiva Rao was a matter of course. Both experience and thought have convinced Indians of every class and shade of opinion that Swadeshi is a method 'par excellence' for the economic and political regeneration of their country. One of the best features of the report from Madras is that the local students are organising a Swadeshi store of their own and that heads of several schools and colleges have promised active support. Students make excellent Swadeshi propagandists in their schools and colleges and in the neighbourhood of their homes. What is most gratifying is that at present girl students are as enthusiastic and energetic propagandists as boys. Both boys and girls have now a splendid opportunity to work for Swadeshi as their examinations are over and their schools and colleges are closed for the long summer vacation.

Tipsy-Cake

Headlines in the "Times of India":

KARACHI POLITICAL PRISONERS FLOGGED

INSOLENCE PUNISHED

Great Improvement In Discipline Now

One can imagine that the Inquistadores of the Spanish Inquisition felt the same satisfaction when they had flogged and tortured a heretic into a "confession of faith."

* * *

It's very difficult to believe we are living in the twentieth century.

* * *

"The Pioneer" has been moved to a somewhat belated protest against "The Law's Delays" and after much rambling it arrives at the conclusion that,

> "if Magistrates paid greater regard to their magisterial responsibilities and less regard to their responsibilities as magistrates . . . . . they would find themselves with very much less to do and the law would be vindicated."

* * *

But the difficulty regarding their magisterial duties and their duties as magistrates will still remain. How is that to be got over?

* * *

In a panegyric of the ex-President of the Bombay Corporation the Bori Bunder weekly remarks that the task of the Mayor is not a pleasant one, owing to the perplexing character of the many problems that have to be solved.

* * *

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, however, showed the way out of all this trouble by passing on the perplexities to legal authorities for settlement. So no perplexity ever perplexed him, however much it perplexed the members.

* * *

All those who have to travel in the hot season, we are told, will appreciate the efforts of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to relieve their sufferings by providing "ice containers" to cool the carriages. Not quite all.

* * *

The third-class passenger who can't pay for this, or any other luxury, and doesn't even get a punkah, will continue to travel in conditions which constitute a foretaste of Hell!

* * *

The "Illustrated Weekly" is always full of little tit-bits, if one has the patience to look for them. It tells us this week that Lord Sankey "describes the Congress as a piece of insolence."

* * *

Not even Lord Sankey has gone so far, or would presume to go so far as this. The trouble in the country is largely due to the existence of people of the kind who are fed on this sort of journalistic pabulum and who have regarded the Congress in this light for all these years.

* * *

It would be difficult to imagine a more pathetic and pitiable figure than ex-King Alfonso, who wanders about Europe posing as a royal martyr—unless it is the ex-Kaiser at Doorn. Neither of these ex-Monarchs had the courage to make a fight for their thrones but made haste to go when going was good.

* * *

Certain writers in the press, who are never happier than when they are slobbering over royalty, ex- or otherwise, have now made Alfonso their favourite hero. A scribe in the Bori Bunder weekly tells us that, "although deprived of his throne he has not shed his kingly dignity."

* * *

This retention of kingly dignity is illustrated by the story of his behaviour to a "suspicious non-commissioned officer" at the German Frontier. "You may like to know," he said to the suspicious officer, "that I am an Admiral of the German Fleet, a Colonel of German Hussars and a Colonel of Hullans. I am a King. Stand to attention!"

* * *

The N. C. O.'s reply is not related. He might well have replied, "As much of a King as our ex-Kaiser is a Kaiser."

* * *

Then we are entertained to a touching description of Alfonso's exhortation to everyone to have courage, when he was skedaddling from the royal palace in Madrid, which concludes, "He remained a King to the end!" But still the end came—when his personal safety was in danger.

To Fight For Workers Was Not Criminal But Commendable

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS IN MEERUT CASE

(BY MAIL)

MEERUT, April 20.

On the re-opening of the Court after Bakr-Id holidays, Mr. Pyare Lal Sharma, leading advocate of Meerut, resumed arguments on behalf of some of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. He first dealt with the preliminary question of jurisdiction and argued on the basis of the prosecution evidence and the law on this point that the Meerut Court had no jurisdiction to try the case.

He argued at length that Section 182 Criminal Procedure Code on which the committing Magistrate had relied could not be applied to this case. The only section applicable to this trial was 177 Criminal Procedure Code, and the case could not be tried in any place other than Bombay or Calcutta, which were the important scenes of the major activities of the accused.

DIRECT EVIDENCE AND NO INTERFERENCE.

He further said that the law did not allow the prosecution and even the Court to read anything more in the documents etc. than what they actually contained, or stretch the meaning of the Section under which the accused were being tried to cover the evidence filed in the case. The Court could not usurp the functions of the legislature. It was obligatory on the prosecution to prove the offence by direct evidence and not by interference.

He then pointed out that none of the documents said that the aim of the accused or of the organisations with which they were concerned was to conspire "to deprive the King-Emperor of his sovereignty over British India" or in other words commit an offence under Section 121-A part two. No inference was to be drawn against the accused, but the law itself laid down that if any inference was to be drawn, it must be in favour of the accused who and not the prosecution were entitled to the benefit of doubt.

COMMUNISM ON TRIAL.

Mr. Sharma next made some general remarks on the political nature of this case where it seemed Communism itself was on trial.

He pointed out that Communism as a philosophy had a very ancient lineage. Early Communism had a religious or Utopian basis but Marx gave it a material scientific basis; Lenin further enriched it as a scientific social philosophy and applied it to the modern times, the era of Imperialism.

It was inevitable under the changed material conditions of life and the advance of knowledge that Communism should be regarded as a powerful popular creed.

NOT NECESSARILY MOSCOW INSPIRED.

Proceeding, Mr. Sharma said that conditions in India itself were such that it was not necessary for the accused to derive exclusive inspiration from Moscow, heaven or hell. The daily life of the labouring masses was such that it compelled them to fight for their rights and against their oppressors. The accused would not be human if they did not participate in this activity on behalf of the workers and peasants. The Trade Unions and Workers and Peasants Parties were formed to protect and fight for the interests of the toilers and this was not criminal but in fact commendable.

Mr. Sharma had not finished when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

Delhi Congress Session

(Continued from page 1)

freely distributed among the assembled people.

AKALI JATHA ARRESTED.

Before long the police arrived on the scene and forming a cordon round the meeting arrested all inside the cordon numbering about 150. After these persons had been taken to Central Jail Akali Sikh Jatha of about 90 persons emerged from Sisgunj Gurudwara in Chandni Chowk and marched towards Clock Tower. They were stopped by the police almost in front of Central Police Station, arrested and removed to jail.

13 LADIES ARRESTED.

Similarly a batch of 13 ladies were arrested at Chandni Chowk. So far the situation is well in hand. A hartal is being observed in the town but Mr. A. H. Layard, Dy. Commissioner, Mr. Gale, Senior Superintendent of Police, and Sardar Abdus Samadkhan, City Magistrate, are personally watching the situation.

After 1 o'clock there was a lull in the activities of the Congress. Police, however, maintained watchful patrols, arresting several bands of Congress volunteers who were marching in twos, shouting Congress slogans.

This state of things continued till 4-30 when a Congress procession of about 10 was seen marching towards the Clock Tower from the Gurdwara side. Public excitement was rather tense and police had to resort to mild lathi charge to disperse demonstrators, three of whom they arrested.

PROCESSIONS.

Another procession followed and was similarly dealt with. A bigger procession of about 40 Congressites headed by Sjt. Deshbandhu Gupta, Municipal Commissioner, was next found marching towards the Clock Tower.

Police again resorted to a lathi charge to disperse crowds after arresting seven people including Sjt. Deshbandhu Gupta.

Lastly a small procession made its way into Chandni Chowk and offered resistance by squatting on the ground. They were bodily lifted and removed to jail.

This saw the end of the Congress programme for the day but excited crowds started lifting municipal dustbins and placing them on the permanent way of the tram, thereby blocking traffic.

Police thus had difficulty in clearing the way for trams. The situation is now quiet. Total arrests after one o'clock to-day are reported to be about 50, though official confirmation of this figure is not yet available.—A. P.

"CONGRESS DAY" ARRESTS AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

Seven young men including the editor of the local Congress bulletin, were arrested this morning while attempting to hold a flag salutation ceremony in Maneck Chowk in observance of "Congress Day." Three other youths were arrested for taking out a prabhat pheri.

Shops in Dawa Bazaar were closed yesterday following the news of the arrest of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu but the police asked the shopkeepers to open their shops on pain of arrest, whereupon the shops were opened.

CITY FATHERS ADJOURN

A meeting of the local Municipal Board was adjourned yesterday evening without recording any reason for the adjournment.—A.P.

Congress "Delegates" Arrested At Howrah

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Four persons, said to be delegates to the Delhi Congress, were arrested at the Howrah station under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Four others were arrested at the railway station while parading with flags and shouting Congress slogans.—A.P.

Four "Delegates" Jailed At Ajmere

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Four persons, according to an Ajmere message, were arrested on their way to Delhi to attend the Congress and they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—A. P.

Madras "Delegates" Reach Delhi?

MADRAS, April 23.

About twelve Congress "Delegates" have left Madras in the past two days.

They are reported to have reached Delhi.—A. P.

CLEVER DANCER AT CAPITOL

Triple Attractiion This Week

The management of the Capitol Theatre, Bombay's leading talkie house, have on all this week for the entertainment of the public a triple attraction without any increase in their usual rates of admission. Considering that arrangements of this type are rare it is not surprising to hear that the attendance at the Capitol on Saturday and Sunday broke all records. Miss More Molyneux who appears in a couple of dance numbers is a pupil of the celebrated Miss Ruth French—understudy to the late Madam Anna Pavlova and needs no introduction to Bombay audiences. La Poupee or the "Doll Dance" danced by Miss Molyneux is a novelty number and carries one away to gay Paris where dances of this type are the rage. The next item by Miss Molyneux is L'Ocean Bleu, a classical number and is reminiscent of dancing by the blue pacific moonlight of which one hears so much. The last named dance was repeatedly encored on Saturday night and is bound to prove very popular with Bombay audiences.

A LOCAL EFFORT.

The other attraction is a complete all talking film record by the Imperial Movietone Company—directed by Mr. Rustom Barucha and produced by Mr. Ardeshir Irani with a running commentary by Mr. A. G. A. Norman—of the Final match in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament between the Bombay Customs and the Calcutta Customs. The important parts of the game are vividly recorded and the speech of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is reproduced in full. The film also gives one an opportunity of seeing if one is in the picture since a large portion of the spectators are in the picture. It is interesting to note that the film is the first of its kind in the annals of Indian Cine History and Imperial Movietone are to be congratulated on their enterprise.

Apart from the abovementioned items which in themselves are worth the price of admission charged there is a full length all talking comedy drama in 9 reels entitled "Little Accident" in which a galaxy of stars take part viz. Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Anita Page, Slim Summerville, Zasu Pitts, Joan March, Sally Blane and Roscoe Karns, the picture is described as a bomb-burst of stars in a sky-rocket of merriment.

PUNJAB ACTING GOVERNORSHIP

Capt. Sikander Hayat Khan's Claims Overlooked

LAHORE, Apr. 22.

I learn that a rumpus has been used in Secretariat circles over the appointment of the Acting Governor when Sir G. de Montmorency goes on leave.

Sir Henry Craik, the senior member of the Governor's Executive Council, is also proceeding on leave and sails, with his chief on May 7 by s.s. "Rawalpindi". The next in seniority to him comes Captain Sikander Hayat Khan and by right, the acting governorship should go to him, but I hear civilians, backed up by Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, have expressed strong disapproval of the Captain being elevated to the gubernatorial "gadi". Mr. Calvert whose appointment in the vacancy caused by Sir H. Craik's going on leave, was announced only two days ago, has been singled out for the honour by this coterie and, I understand, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain is determined that the coveted 'gadi' should go rather to a junior than to Captain Sikander Hayat Khan, though it may mean an insult to an Indian Executive Councillor.—"Hindustan Times."

TO MAKE A WIFE STOP TALKING

Husband Shoots Himself

Because his wife would not stop talking a Paris taxi-cab driver produced a revolver and said that if she went on talking he would shoot himself.

The wife continued, and he fired a shot into the ceiling. Once again he appealed for silence, but the voice went on, so he pointed the revolver at himself and fired.

He was taken to hospital with a bullet wound in the shoulder.

CITY NOTES

MacWATTERS DEFENDS THE STERLING LINK

ARGUMENTS THAT WILL NOT HOLD WATER

Bombay, April 23.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.2 ps. gold or 13.84 pence to-day.

Sir Arthur MacWatters told the Royal Empire Society that "the linking of the rupee with sterling would lead to the building up of a reserve towards the establishment of a Reserve Bank which was the chief essential of India's future." Sir Arthur is certainly entitled to hold any opinion on such matters but when he tries to broadcast it, one feels that he should be asked to justify his views. As an official propagandist, he is good, as the statements he made are of so sweeping a character.

TEST OF FACTS

But they will not stand the test of facts. During the last seven months since the rupee was thus linked, it is true that the Government have been saved from the perilous exchange situation and that the rate has remained at over 1-6, thanks to the heavy exports of gold which have now totalled Rs. 61 crores. But the strength in the rate has been ephemeral in the sense that a decline in the volume of these exports has been enough to push the rate down to 1-5 29/32 today with weak undertone.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE POSITION

In the case of other countries which have departed from gold, there has been a rearrangement of foreign trade items so that the exports have been stimulated and imports curtailed. In the case of India, the result has not been encouraging. After exporting Rs. 61 crores of gold, we still stand on the same footing of adverse balance of trade. The excess of exports over imports for the month of March was Rs. 232 lakhs and the monthly requirements of the Government are more than this. In addition to this, India has to be prepared for the invisible items which amount to nearly Rs. 3 crores per month.

WHERE ARE THE RESERVES?

Sir Arthur speaks of building up of reserves, presumably in sterling, which would enable the Reserve Bank to be started. If one looks at the position of the gold or sterling resources of the Government, one will notice that, during the year 1931-32 there has been a worsening of £14 millions without taking into account the fact that what was gold in August 1931, is now merely sterling worth about 3/4 of its value in August.

ARE RESERVES BEING BUILT UP?

Even the little that the Government has been able to buy has been devoted to repayment of the January maturity and the June maturity and the Finance Member has only held out vague hopes of strengthening the external reserves. In view of these facts, it seems futile to talk of "building up of a reserve towards the establishment of a Reserve Bank." If the linking of the rupee to sterling has done anything it has clouded the issues and prevented the ordinary economic forces from correcting the adverse balance of trade. It has brought about a false sense of security from which the country will have a rude awakening, when the gold exports cease altogether.

STERLING LINK MUST GO

Sir Arthur takes Indian merchants to task for hanging on to "old gold theories." He has no justification for this remark for, as was pointed out by many speakers at the meeting of the Indian Federation of Chambers, the fate of sterling is forced on the rupee and the stabilisation of the pound will be at a level suitable to Britain without any reference to India and the best thing that can happen to the rupee is to be delinked from sterling and to be left to find its own level.

SHORT WORKING IN JUTE

There seems to be some justification on the side of the recalcitrants in the jute industry who refuse to accept shorter hours in their mills. To realise how much we are losing by sending out our raw material while our mills are idle, I would point out that, in the case of a small country like Italy alone no less than 85,000 spindles and 5,000 looms are devoted to jute.

LOSING GOOD BUSINESS

It is pointed out that these mills employ from 15 to 16 thousand workers. This means, with the lower standard of labour in India, there could be employed about 20 thousand people. If we take the raw jute exported to other countries, it will be found that we are keeping about 50 thousand people out of a living by exporting our raw product. Why should not the Government be approached to put a small export duty on raw jute which would make it easier for the foreigners to buy the finished product rather than the raw material?

LONDON NOT YET A GOOD LENDER

Though the Bank of England rate has been reduced from 6 per cent to 3 per cent, this does not show that money is plentiful in London. The test was recently applied by the New Zealand Government which wanted a mere £5 millions as Inscribed Stock at five per cent repayable between 1956-71. The underwriters were apparently satisfied with the terms but the market was not, even though the rate was attractive. No less than 47 per cent fell on the underwriters. The issue price had been 98½ but funds could not be enticed. This is an indication to India that she should repay out of her own funds the Loan falling due in June next.

FRENCH GOLD STOCKS GOING UP

French bankers and financiers have been claiming that they have not accumulated too much gold. But the Bank of France has been converting all its foreign exchange assets into gold in recent weeks and it is expected that, in a month or so, France will be on the bullion standard without any foreign balances. The present gold reserves of the Bank of France amount to about £614 millions which is nearly five times that of the Bank of England. But France will not have gold coins as this will become a costly luxury. At present, between £150 and £160 millions of bank notes are being hoarded by Frenchmen and it is feared that the issue of gold coins will lead to their being hoarded instead of being in circulation.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

Exports From India Diminishing

LONDON, April 23.

Geneva.—Registration of opium smokers and fixing of short time limit for their registration after which no other name can be added to the list have been rejected by the League's Advisory Committee on traffic opium by nine votes to three.

Sir John Campbell (India) declared that export of opium from India was diminishing by ten per cent every year and would cease entirely in 1935, costing India four millions sterling per annum.—Reuter.

"DANUBIAN PLAN"

European Experts Meet At Geneva

LONDON, April 23.

Geneva.—Experts of Britain, France, Germany and Italy who were examining proposals for financial rehabilitation of the Central Europe (Danubian Plan) have begun meetings here.—Reuter.

World's Tribute To Shakespeare

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 23.

"See these players well be stowed" was the Shakespearean quotation used by the Prince of Wales as he opened with the golden key the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon to-day—the Poet's birthday and St. Georges Day. The Theatre, the most perfectly equipped and unique theatre in England, designed on ultramodern but congruous lines on the banks of the Avon and built by a worldwide subscription, specially from the United States, replaces the one burnt in 1926.

PRINCE IN A TOWN OF FLOWERS

The Prince flew from London and found Stratford a town of flowers, and revelry, bedecked with flags of all nationalities and almond blossom, its citizens, dressed in Elizabethan costumes, parading streets and dancing round the poet's market-place memorial.

There were folkdancing, pageants, selling of rosemary and pilgrimages to the Shakespearean shrine. Ringing of church bells heralded the celebrations which included a luncheon at Town Hall at which Sir Frank Benson, the famous Shakespearean actor, Mr. Baldwin, and the French and American ambassadors were speakers and foreign savants were guests.

Bombay Medical Profession Baffled By Yogic Demonstration

PROF. RAO'S PERFORMANCE IN G. T. HOSPITAL

Members of the medical profession were baffled by the demonstration of his Yogic powers given by Prof. S. L. Rao of Mysore at the lecture hall of the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, on Sunday morning.

Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, Lady Beaumont, Miss Maniben Kara and several other ladies and gentlemen outside the profession were also present. Among the prominent doctors were Dr. F. N. Moos, Superintendent of the G. T. Hospital, his father Dr. N. A. Moos, Col. Plumtree, Presidency-Surgeon, Dr. A. K. Turner, Dr. Sir Nassurwanji Choksey, Dr. Kaikani, Dr. Kothawalla, Dr. Patel, Dr. Hickey and several others.

PROF. RAO INTRODUCED.

Dr. F. N. Moos who presided said that Prof. Rao wanted to convince them that he possessed powers to do certain things which were not usually possible for a human being.

Prof. Rao, bare-footed and bare-headed, dressed only in his dhotee and shirt, then proceeded with his programme.

All the articles which he used for his demonstrations were closely scrutinised by several doctors and pronounced to be "O. K."

After each ordeal, the Professor looked quite normal, without betraying any sense of discomfort, and carried on a lively discussion with his critics, sending the audience into roars of laughter by his humorous remarks.

NOT SUPERHUMAN BUT YOGIC.

Towards the end of the demonstration, Prof. Rao was asked whether he claimed any "superhuman" powers. Prof. Rao explained that he acquired these powers by following the instructions of the ancient Yogic science of the Sanskrit Scriptures. His powers were not superhuman, he said, but could be acquired by anyone else who followed the Yogic practices.

Before Prof. Rao commenced his demonstration at the G. T. Hospital on Sunday, his teeth were closely examined by Dr. Patel, a dentist, who testified that they were quite normal.

MUNCHING GLASS PIECES.

Prof. Rao then bit off pieces of glass from the edge of a glass-tumbler, and after munching them for some time, swallowed them to the amazement of the audience.

He repeated the process with pieces of China dish, cocoanut shell and the wood of a lead-pencil.

SWALLOWS IRON NAILS.

A doctor then put into his throat half a dozen iron nails, which he promptly swallowed.

A more severe ordeal was the drinking of nitric acid, a corrosive liquid which is known to be a deadly poison.

Prof. Rao first tested it by putting a copper coin into it. Brown fumes were seen to come out from the liquid, and the coin emerged much brighter, with its surface greatly worn off by the consuming action of the liquid.

SIPS NITRIC ACID.

Prof. Rao sipped a part of the liquid, when a doctor suggested that he should pour it right into his throat, without touching the tongue.

Prof. Rao said that he undertook "to drink" the liquid, anyhow, and it made no difference whether he poured it into his throat or drank it in the ordinary way.

Besides, he said (pointing to his wife who was sitting among the audience), he was a married man, and could not afford to take risk by doing it in an unusual way. Another man had recently lost his life while giving a similar demonstration in Rangoon but he was a bachelor and a "sanyasi" (laughter).

Ultimately, the audience agreed that it made no difference how Prof. Rao took the liquid, whereupon, Prof. Rao, drank off the remaining part of the nitric acid.

The last item on the programme was eating a live viper.

Producing a living viper from a tin-box, Professor Rao said that it was non-poisonous, but it was difficult to always get a poisonous snake or cobra.

Prof. Rao then put between his teeth the viper's mouth and head, about an inch and a half, and bit off the piece which he ate like a piece of bread. The remaining portion of the viper was put into a basin of water where it was seen to be alive for some time after.

LADY HORRIFIED.

One of the European ladies present was apparently horrified at the prospect of seeing a viper being eaten alive, and left the hall before the performance began, returning later after it was over.

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ADDITIONAL POLICE FOR CAWNPORE CLOTH MARKET

European Association Demand Protection Against Picketing

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

The following correspondence which passed between Mr. A. L. Carnegie, chairman, Upper India Chamber of Commerce and Mr. R. F. Mudie, district magistrate, Cawnpore, has been sent to us for publication:—

Sir,—At the request of certain gentlemen who are members of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce I am addressing you regarding certain aspects of the present condition of Cawnpore city and particularly of the cloth market in the prosperity of which many members of the Chamber are vitally interested.

His Excellency the Governor of these provinces honoured Cawnpore with a visit on 9th January and at a meeting held in the King Edward Memorial Hall he assured those present that they could rely on the authorities for full protection while carrying on their legitimate business. Similar assurances have been given by his Excellency the Viceroy. Continued disturbance has, however, had a very depressing effect on the Cawnpore Bazar and the uncertainty regarding the state in which they could find the market has deterred many dealers, specially those from a distance, from coming to do business in Cawnpore. The reason why I am addressing you on this subject is that the state of the market appears recently to have deteriorated. There was a renewal of picketing on the 1st April accompanied, I am informed, by considerable rowdyism. This state of affairs lasted until the 6th April when the crowds were dispersed by the police. Since then things have been quiet but the events of the past fortnight have undoubtedly tended to increase the apprehension of dealers that the Cawnpore Bazar is not a safe place in which to do business.

The Chamber which I have the honour to represent is not a political body and I do not propose to enter into any political controversy, but I feel that, with our extensive interests in the piecegoods trade of Cawnpore we are entitled to an assurance that, in dealing with the cloth market, a policy will be pursued which is calculated to ensure peace and that, as far as can humanly be arranged, adequate arrangements will be made to enable the mills of Cawnpore to dispose of their products. The present state of apprehension is endangering the livelihood of many thousands of workmen, of those engaged in the wholesale and retail distribution of our goods and of all those who depend, directly and indirectly, on those mills.

A. L. CARNEGIE,
President,
Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Collector and Magistrate's Office,
Cawnpore.

Dated the 19th April, 1932.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 16th of April on the subject of the maintenance of order in the cloth market of Cawnpore city and wish to assure you at once that everything is being done to implement H. E. the Governor's promise that traders will be protected. I also realise that recent events have to some extent deprived Cawnpore dealers of business which they had a right to expect. It is not necessary now to deal with what happened in detail except in so far as light may be thereby thrown on the policy to be adopted in future. The problem is to secure peace in the bazaar. Two methods of doing so have been suggested to me. The first is that the cloth dealers should be left to settle their own quarrels and that the district authorities should not interfere unless some one approaches them with a regular complaint or unless serious rioting occurs. The alternative policy is that special arrangements should be made to ensure that the cloth market is policed so effectively that any disturbance is nipped in the bud. The main difficulty about the first method is the rapidity with which picketing though ostensibly peaceful, develops into a riot. I quote from a letter written to me by one of the leading foreign cloth dealers on April 4, 1932.:

Their volunteers now enter a shop of British or foreign piecegoods, and catch the feet of the proprietors and buyers laying themselves at the ground. They cling to their position, and say that unless and until the merchant gave an undertaking that he would stop giving fresh orders of British and foreign piecegoods and would refrain from selling the stocks of them already held, they would not leave their feet. The result of this is that whatever mofussil purchasers are there in the shop, promptly leave it, and other intending buyers, both mofussil dealers and buying agents ('arhatiyas) refrain from making their purchases. Besides this, huge riotous crowds gather up before the shop where Congress volunteers go, and pour forth abuse and provocative slogans. The mobs in which the majority is of the employees of 'Deshi' piecegoods shops, soon after take to violence, throwing shoes into the shops and beating people. They are greatly excited and there is always a danger of the shops being looted and burnt. This has terrified the buying-commission agents ('arhatiyas') of the market who have stopped buying British and foreign piecegoods for the last two days.'

This extract fairly represents the state of affairs which existed in the bazar between 1st and 6th of April and in this state of affairs it is clear that not only foreign cloth dealers but all dealers would be frightened away from the market. At this time, owing to the fact that the police arrangements were in a state of transition, it was impossible to post sufficient police permanently in the bazar though every effort was made to despatch police from the police station as soon as the necessity of doing so was established. The writer of the letter which I have quoted above goes on to say:—

'The police do attend and take up the matter, but by the time they come the mob's activities finish. The police come and arrest some men, but soon after their departure, the mob's activities begin again.'

From these extracts it is clear that the policy of leaving the bazar to look after itself until rioting occurs—a policy forced on us by the peculiar circumstances existing at the beginning of April—is not likely to be a success. The only alternative is the policy which has been adopted since the 6th April. Government have sent a large force of additional police which has been quartered close to the cloth market and will be used primarily for its protection. The bazar has been regularly patrolled by mounted and foot police and magistrates have also been posted as an additional precaution. These measures have so far proved successful and the cloth market has been normal for the last few days. If they should however fail to protect dealers, there will be no hesitation in adopting stronger measures.

One more suggestion has been made to me and that is that the foreign cloth dealers should be segregated. This is a matter with which I am not directly concerned but the suggestion is one which does not seem to me to touch the real problem, which is to protect all those carrying on legitimate business in whichever locality they may find it convenient and profitable to do so.

If you think it desirable there is no objection to your making my reply public.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) R. F. MUDIE.

—"The Leader."

MUSSOLINI AS AUTHOR

Bans A Book And Writes One

Signor Mussolini's literary activities seem almost too good to be true—in respect, of the sheer volume of output. Apart from his play "The Hundred Days," written in collaboration with Signor Forzano, which has been adapted for presentation in London, there is also "Villa Franca", and a third play now in course of preparation; and there has been an outpouring of articles signed by the Duce, many of which have appeared in the English Press. How can he find time for all these literary activities? Signor Forzano insists that the Dictator took an important part in the collaboration on "The Hundred Days".

One might have supposed that a statesman, who is also a man of letters, would have a special respect for the rights of authorship, and that he would have refrained from banning a book by Mr. Compton Mackenzie. But Mussolini is perfectly consistent. He has said that the ideal ruler is one who rules men through their minds. He regards it as part of his duty as a dictator to teach men what to think. So he banns Mr. Mackenzie, and writes his own books.

TO WED—AND NOT TO WED

Girl's Two Decisions On Same Day

LONDON (By Mail).

Only a few hours after notice had been given at a London register office of the forthcoming marriage of Miss Winifred Beatrice Mann and Mr. Bernard Marnes Baruch, son of the American banker, Miss Mann announced that the marriage would not take place.

Mrs. Mann said that her daughter had authorised her to state that the wedding would not take place, but that she did not wish to give any reason.

Mr. Baruch, who had been staying at a Park Lane hotel, was stated to have left town for the country earlier in the day.

The notice was given at the Princes Row Register Office. It is understood that Miss Mann's decision to cancel the wedding was taken a couple of hours after the notice at the Register Office had been given.

The father of Mr. Baruch is an authority on finance, and was a former chairman of the U.S. War Industries Board. He was the late President Wilson's chief financial and economic adviser at the Peace Conference in Paris, and took an important part in drafting the financial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

GANG THREATS BY TELEPHONE

Business Man "In Fear Of His Life"

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Unknown gangsters, who made threats by telephone, were stated at Cambridge Sessions to have terrorised a former member of the London Chamber of Commerce into acting as their intermediary in a blackmail plot.

This was the defence of George Alexander John Hopkins, aged forty-eight, of Etchingham Park-road, Finchley, a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, who was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for demanding £500 with menaces from "Mr. Z." a barrister.

Hopkins declared that as he was leaving his office in Tottenham Court-road a stranger got into his car, saying he had important business.

They drove to Regent's Park, picking up a second man on the way.

The men ordered him to go to "Mr. Z." with whom he was friendly, and get £500 or both would be beaten up.

"I was absolutely mystified and in fear of my life," said Hopkins.

"Then when the men started telephoning my family I went for a drive in St. James' Park with "Mr. Z.' and told him what they had said."

LONELIEST TRIO

And The Guest Who Never Came

ILFRACOMBE, (By Mail.)

Seaside resorts cannot usually claim distinction for loneliness, yet there is one section of the scattered but happy community whose calling is far and away lonelier than any lighthouse keeper's on the rugged and weather-scarred coasts of this Northern extremity of England.

There are three souls in Ilfracombe who have been preparing for over a year now for a visitor who has not deigned to grace their building with his presence.

They have scrubbed, polished and repolished, for 12 weary months.

The gardener keeps the paths clean, and the lawns and pleasant shrubberies neat, but the visitor never comes.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

Not that he is ever a very welcome guest in Ilfracombe. Far from it, for he is called by no other name than Infectious Disease, and the lonely dwelling with its ever-waiting staff is the Isolation Hospital. For 12 months have they waited now and never a shadow has darkened the doors.

Mark you, the city fathers are perturbed, and yet delighted; paradoxical, but true.

They are perturbed because they had a mind to modernise the plant not long since and spent several hundreds of pounds upon a magnificent steam disinfector which is idle, and has been for a year, yet they are delighted for no other reason than that their claims of a salubrious and health-giving air have been more than proven—indeed, justified.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Gradual Improvement In Exports Of Cloth

(BY MAIL.)

Liverpool, April 6.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Although most spinners are still working full time, many of them are getting really anxious about new orders. In fact, most order books have now run down so low that many spindles will be stopped during the next few weeks, unless there is a distinct change in the situation.

The weakness of cotton and the fluctuations in sterling have caused a lack of confidence such as we have not witnessed since we went off the gold standard.

We hear a lot about competition from Japan and other countries, but Lancashire still has nearly one-third of the total spindles in the world, and, with our depreciated £, cotton goods must look cheap to our overseas buyers, but the fact is they are so impoverished they do not appear to be able to buy at any price. Exchange difficulties in many countries are also of course making trading very difficult. The undermentioned figures will probably be of interest:—

	Spindles.
Great Britain	52,776,000
Germany	10,317,000
France	10,310,000
Russia	7,612,000
Italy	5,407,000
India	9,312,000
Japan	7,572,000
China	4,093,000
U.S.A.	32,290,000

CLOTH.—A gradual improvement in exports of cotton piecegoods each month since October is shown in the "Monthly Record" of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The total exports for November were 126,000,000 sq. yards, December 150,000,000 sq. yards, January 179,900,000 sq. yards, February 180,500,000 sq. yards. The quantity for February is 34,100,000 sq. yards more than the amount in February last year and the largest since July, 1930.

During the week under review India has sent persistent enquiry and has made offers, in many cases too low to be accepted. China has booked a certain amount, but, speaking generally, trade has been very restricted for all markets.

YARN.—Exports in January and February increased to 29,800,000 lbs. from 20,600,000 lbs. at the corresponding period last year. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette for March, unemployment in the cotton industry declined from 43.9 p.c. in the week ending January 26th to 26 per cent. on February 22nd.

The demand for yarn during the last day or two has again shown signs of expansion, but prices remain unsatisfactory. Most of the demand in the American section has been for coarse counts and hosiery yarn. The Egyptian section has been quiet, and spinners are talking about curtailing production.

A. I. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The General Secretary, Reception Committee of the All-India Students' Conference Delhi writes:

The shortness of time at our disposal has compelled us to content ourselves with sending circulars to stray places here and there, but the Unions of Students wherever there are, are requested to correspond to the address, Gali Anar, Kinari Bazar Delhi, for any information they want. They all are specially requested to expedite matters by notifying consent as to the number of delegates they are prepared to send to avoid delay in preparations.

WARDHA'S 31ST LADY "DICTATOR" JAILED

Pheri Convictions At Hinganghat

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, April 22.

Twenty-five persons arrested in the "National Week" were tried and sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 17 (1) Cr. L. A. Act. Thirteen of these were originally charged under Section 109 I. P. C. but all of them were later on put under Section 17 (1).

FOR CUTTING TODDY TREES.

A batch of another 11 who were arrested on the 19th for cutting toddy trees were put today before the First Class Magistrate charged under Section 17 (1) Cr. L. A. Act and all are sentenced to a term of 3 to 6 months R. I. each except two ladies including 31st "Dictator" who were given six months S. I.

A well known worker of C. P. an M.B.B.S. was also tried yesterday and sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200/- or six weeks' in default under Section 17 (1) Cr. L. A. Act. All the 38 persons were placed in "C" class.

HINGANGHAT ARRESTS.

News from Hinganghat states that prabhat Pheries are regularly taken out for the last week. Every day people are arrested and let off after some hours. Yesterday, 12 persons were arrested for participating in Prabhat Pheris.

THUNDERSTORM RAIN

POONA, April 24.

Nearly general thunderstorm rain has fallen in Bengal and Orissa with local falls in East Central Provinces and a few falls in Bombay Deccan Assam and upper Burma. The western disturbance has caused a few thundershowers in north Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier province with scattered dust-storms in southwest Punjab and now lies as a shallow low pressure area over north Punjab and northwest Frontier Province and is below normal in Bengal.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are: Yamethin one inch, Barisal Cherrapunji one and half, Narayanguni, Jessore three quarters Shillong Calcutta, Saugor Island Bogra Balasore a half, Chittagong Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Sandheads, Harnai a quarter, Kodaikanal one, Jagdalpur half Kaneker a quarter.

Forecast: Thunderstorm rain will decrease, but continue in Bengal and Orissa and extend in Assam and upper Burma. Scattered thundershowers may also occur in northwest frontier province north Punjab Deccan and Southeast Madras.—A.P.

ARMS FOUND IN STEAMER

Three Bengali Youths Arrested At Dacca

DACCA, April 23.

Acting on certain information the Kotwali police searched this morning the Dacca-Manikganj steamer and arrested three Bengali youths in whose possession were found two revolvers, cartridges, daggers and other weapons.

It is believed that the suspects were proceeding to Manickgunj sub-division to commit dacoities there.—A.P.

"WORST YEAR IN ANNALS OF ECONOMIC HISTORY"

—*Kasturbhai Lalbhai*

Slender Margin Of Profit In Textile Industry

"MILL-OWNERS IN AHMEDABAD NOT PROSPERING AT OTHERS' EXPENSE"

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

"We have witnessed probably the worst year in the annals of economic history. Industrial depression all over the world which had started earlier depend during the course of last year, and the general level of prices has reached a point which even most ardent supporters of low prices do not hope to see."

Thus declared Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Vice-President of Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, addressing the annual general meeting of the Association, held this evening. Proceeding he said that net profits were nearly 67 lakhs in 1929, while in 1930 they were only 28 lakhs, though it was likely that things might be better for the year 1931 due to the swadeshi movement.

EARNING NOT EVEN INTEREST.

If these figures were read in conjunction with the figures of our block accounts which had increased from 13 to 15 crores during the last three years they would convey a more correct picture of the slender margin which could not be further reduced. In case of some mills it had been found difficult to earn as much as interest on the block amount invested. This state of affairs should be a sufficient proof to those who now and then tried to make out that millowners in Ahmedabad were prospering at the expense of others. The Swadeshi movement has certainly increased the demand for our goods, just as it had done in the case of many others. But if our goods have been popular it was due to the fact that having developed a good marketing organisation they had studied the needs of markets and catered to its requirements at competitive rates.

LABOUR

Referring to labour he said: "We are all proud of amicable relations that exist between us and our workmen. But if we want to increase our efficiency and move forward, still closer co-operation is necessary."

Regarding the proposed tariff Board enquiry, he said it is premature at this stage. Two years is too short a period for any industry to make any progress in reorganising itself.—A. P.

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA

TRADE ORDINANCES DESIGNED TO KILL THEIR BUSINESS

(By V. R. BOAL, Editor, "Tanganyika Herald.")

Since 1922 Indians in India have known something about East Africa and its complicated political problems. But very few people, if any, know about Tanganyika. It was only in 1923 that India had an opportunity to know how Tanganyika Indians carried on 54 days strike as a protest against certain trades ordinances.

MANDATED TERRITORY.

Tanganyika is a new name given to the conquered German East Africa. Th British occupied it in 1916 with Indian soldiers and Indian Government's financial help. In 1918 just after the armistice was declared the Colonial Office thought of handing the country over to the Government of India for administration. For certain political reasons the idea did not materialise and in accordance with Varseilles treaty. H. M.'s British Government was given a mandate to administer it.

ESSENTIAL CONDITION.

One of the main conditions of the mandate is that the mandatory should mete out "equal treatment" to all peoples of the allied nations and under it the Indian position was considered to be secure.

KENYA, THE MODEL.

After 1922 outside white anti-Indian elements began to creep in to the country and the mandatory Government found itself unable to stick to the terms of the mandate. From that year onward it became the policy of the Government to model all legislations on those of Kenya, the country well-known for white settlers' anti-Indian political propaganda, and the Government lost no opportunity of putting this policy into operation.

THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

In the month of February last the Government enacted trades ordinances calculated to squeeze Indian traders out of the country. By the help of these ordinances the Government hopes to control the whole of the exportable produce of the country. Certain sections have been put into operation this month. They are the thin end of the wedge. For others suitable opportunity is being awaited. The last measure under contemplation is the monopoly proposed to be given to Europeans.

INDIAN PROTESTS.

The Indian community protested very strongly against the enactment of these ordinances. The local Government paid no heed. The Indian Association then approached the Colonial Office, the Government of India and Indian public bodies in India and elsewhere. They explained their case to the South African Deputation and to Rev. C. F. Andrews who happened to pass Dar-es-Salaam on their way back to India. But they find to their profound regret that nothing has been done so far.

HELPLESS.

The only possible answer we expect to get from all these sources is that we should knock at the doors of the Central Government in India and try to educate public opinion in India. But at the same time a suggestion comes that India is at present not in a position to think of her sons living abroad. In these circumstances I find that something can possibly be done in this connexion through newspaper propaganda. Hence this article.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN TRADE.

The Tanganyika territory has a native population of little over four millions. Its area is same as that of Kenya and Uganda put together. Nearly ninety-nine per cent. of its trade and commerce is in the hands of the Indian community. The latest trade ordinances mean elimination of the later whose number is not less than twenty thousand. Attempts are also being made to reduce the number of Asian Civil Servants. Restrictions are created for new immigrants. In short, the Government is now putting into force its anti-Indian policy with as much speed as possible and if it continues to do so at this speed, in five years' time there will be no Indian left in Tanganyika.

THE DILEMMA.

Hit hard as it is by the world wide trade depression the Indian community does not find itself in a position to carry on intensive propaganda in India. It now finds itself placed on the horns of the dilemma and looks to Indian leaders and Indian journals in India for some help. It is hoped such help will be forthcoming.

BREAKING WORKERS' SOLIDARITY

Tramwaymen Protest Against Discharge Notices On 20 Carpenters And Prepare For Strike

A mass meeting of the Kingsway workshopmen of the Tramway Company, was held on Friday evening on the Maidan opposite the workshops to protest against the notice of the Management, which was put up on 31st March regarding the recognition of the Union by the Company and further retrenchment of 20 carpenters in addition to the short time which was introduced about six months back. The meeting was well attended and Dr. Chitnis Vice-president of the Union took the chair in the absence of the President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

"CLEVER DEVICE".

Dr. Chitnis described the attempt of the manager to remove twenty carpenters from work instead of introducing short time as he did last time as a clever device to break the solidarity of the workers. When short time affected the wages of every worker six months back they combined to fight it. This time the management thinks that the discontent will not spread in the workshop if twenty men are discharged. These twenty men were the most active members of the Union. The Union therefose has taken the initiative of recommending strike to the workers in order that men who had put in 12 years service may now retain their jobs and save their families from starvation.

PREPARE FOR STRIKE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the Union who had arrived in the meantime moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Kingsway workshopmen held under the auspices of the Tramway employees' Union most emphatically protests against the notice of discharge served on twenty carpenters and demands that they should not be discharged, It further resolves that preparation be started immediately for a strike in the workshop in case of dismissal of the twenty men."

"UNHOLY ALLIANCE."

Mr. Mehta said that the result of the past strike was not at all satisfactory to the workers. He had sought the intercession of the Mayor to settle the strike but the manager Mr. Moberly and two Directors has made an unholy alliance between themselves not to concede the demands of the workers. He was surprised that even Indian investors were carrying on the same exploitation as the foreign capitalists, and were determined to crush the workers. The workers can only mobilize their forces and determine to fight for their rights. They should accept nothing less than their most moderate demands like the unconditional recognition of the Union and the retention of the men who were going to be discharged.

WORKERS' BOLD STAND.

Miss Maniben Kara in supporting the resolution congratulated the workers on the bold stand that they were putting up to fight against the fierce attack of retrenchment. There was growing consciousness among the exploiters and they were all determined to crush the organization of the workers. They should mobilize their forces defend their Union and build up solidarity and class consciousness in their ranks. The general strike for which the railway workers were preparing was the most effective remedy for the present economic crisis.

THREAT OF VICTINIZATION

In supporting the resolution Mr. Charles Mascalenas, Secretary of the Labour Research Bureau critically examined the notice of the management. The main points which required the proper consideration of the workers were the recognition of the Union, the conditions laid down regarding the office bearers of the Union and the proposed retrenchment of 20 carpenters. He said that the management was determined to crush their Union and would not recognize it unless it is forced to do so. It has made efforts since the strike of 1921 not to allow any trade unionism to grow among their employees. It was five years since their union was established and majority of the workshopmen were its members. The company had prevented the conductors from joining the Union under threats of victimization. The company wanted the name of the Union to be changed from Tramwaymen's Union to 'Workshop Employees' Union. This was an attempt to break their solidarity and divide their ranks. To resist this they should try to get the conductors to join their Union and strengthen it.

CHECK COLDS AND INFLUENZA

• • •

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7919 A

KILLS EVEN TYPHOID GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

If Carnera Came East

Will He Have A Chance Against Indian Wrestlers?

(BY P. S. WAGLE)

Apart from how credible the news remains of an actual invitation of some of our princes to Primo Carnera, the much-talked-of Italian giant and boxer, it is perfectly ridiculous to style him, as the recent Press messages do, "World's Boxing Champion"— a title to which he cannot make any claim.

HIS RECENT DEFEATS.

To cite Carnera's recent record, he was beaten to pulp, not long ago, by Jack Sharkey, the famous American boxer who, for his part, was knocked out in six rounds by Jack Dempsey the 'Manhasa Mauler". A couple of years ago, again he met a similar fate at the hands of young Stribling who was mercilessly smashed by Max Schmelling, the German and present world's champion

In fact, Carnera never held the world's championship at any time of his career; nor has he the ability to deserve the honour. Inspite of his tremendous height, weight, size, and strength, he lacks the necessary finishing punch which goes to the making of a real fighter. He is only accustomed to push his opponents but has not the slightest insight into the top-notch boxing art.

CHANCES IN INDIA

To be a world-beater a man has to know boxing both as science and art and to possess, in addition, the power of sledge-hammer blows. The Italian giant lacks in both. He is, no doubt, quite fast on his feet for his weight and one day, perhaps he might look forward to world-championship, if he persevered and learnt with experience.

He began as we know, as weight-lifter and wrestler but he cannot touch the American wrestlers anywhere and it would be grotesque to talk of him as a wrestler, in comparison with a Gama or an Imambux as either of them could dish him off in no time—in the "All-in" style. Imambux especially, is a "bonny" giant and could stand up to the Italian in mere dimensions. And he is unquestionably the most remarkably powerful wrestler (with his famous brother's exception) one could think of.

A SUGGESTION.

Wrestling being out of the question in the present case there are no boxers of high calibre or of his class in India. The demand, in any case, for £1,000,-000 purse made by Carnera, who is, after all, a dubious second-rater, is not justifiable. But if our princes were seriously interested in such a project, they would have no difficulty in inducing the real world's wrestling champion Jim London, to meet Gama. It would be a first-class fight in which master would be matched with master.

It would have the highest sporting interest. If such a match were arranged, I have no doubt Gama would give a good account of himself. The Indian wrestlers should, of course, be paid handsomely if they won which they are almost certain to do. If the princes' enthusiasm for Carnera were to make them think nothing of the exorbitant amount of money demanded by him, then, I make bold to suggest to our princely sporting super-fans that a fraction of the amount would bring greater happiness if it were expended on public utilities that would at least earn the benefactors the gratitude of their poor subjects.

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3. **It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.**

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Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

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Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day— see your dentist at least twice

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Chief Agents for Gujrat:— Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Kanpith, Surat.

Chief Organizers:— Messrs. KULKARNI & CO. 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

T. T. RUWALA, Assistant Secretary.

STAMP DUTY ON SHARE TRANSFERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Director of Information in a Press Note states that it was never the intention of the Government of Bombay to levy increased stamp duties on Share transfers under the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, and that no such duties are in fact levied in consequence of that Act. May I point out that, whatever may be the *intention* of the Government, the Act as enacted does increase the duties so far as the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi are concerned?

Under Part IV of the Bombay Finance Act the duties on 'Conveyance' which have been in force in the Bombay Presidency for the last few years are again renewed for a period of one year. Now I will quote the relevant portion from Part V of the Act (section 18):

'Notwithstanding anything contained in Part IV, in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1889, in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi, for the entries in columns 1 and 2 relating to Articles 23, 58 and 63, the following entries shall, respectively, be substituted.....'

It follows therefore that so far as a Bombayite, for example, is concerned his copy of the Indian Stamp Act as modified by the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 would show against the item 'Conveyance' the enhanced duties mentioned in Part V of the latter Act as applicable to the city of Bombay. The duties mentioned in Part IV cannot appear in his copy of the Act. Section 18 as quoted above is quite clear on the point. The duty on share transfers being half that on 'Conveyance' the increase in that duty follows as a matter of course.

It is possible that the intention of the Bombay Government was to increase the duty on the conveyance of immovable property only, but in that case they should have followed the language of section 3 of the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926 which explicitly stated that the enhanced duties mentioned therein were applicable in respect of instruments 'relating to immoveable property situate within the City of Bombay.' The present Act (section 18) contains no such restriction.—Yours, etc.,

BOMBAYITE.

Bombay, April 18

HON. MAGISTRATE NOT WANTED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is a strong feeling of resentment and agitation, against the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate for the Nasik Taluka and people have sent in a petition to the Government, to countermand the orders. Some years ago, a certain gentleman was recommended for appointment as Honorary Magistrate but the opposition from the local men was so great that Government had to give up the idea.

It is very strange that the Collector has thought fit again to make a recommendation, without consulting the people of Deolali and in face of the records to the contrary in his as well as the office of the Commissioner.

People of Deolali would rather like that the old practice of justice being administered by an experienced Mamlatdar should continue rather than have an Honorary Magistrate who does not know the A.B.C. of Law.

I hope, the authorities would consult their old files and take into consideration, the petition of the people and countermand the retrograde step.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

Deolali, April 19.

FIASCO AT SOVIET "FORD" WORKS

No Cars Produced

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

Although the Russian "Ford" factory at Nijni Novgorod was officially opened on Jan. 1, it is not yet producing motor-cars. This remarkable disclosure was made by the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, which says this is due to "bad leadership and mismanagement" by the Russian officials.

The committee has ordered a complete reorganisation to be carried out.

The Russian Press points out that the absence of labour discipline is causing a similar failure of plans in a series of huge undertakings.

An agreement providing for the construction of Ford motor-cars in Russia was signed at Detroit in 1929 between Mr. Ford and Soviet delegates.

GOLD IN APRICOTS

Smuggler's Clever Ruse

VIENNA, (By Mail).

An ingenious method of smuggling gold dust into Austria to sell against the Austrian schilling contrary to the currency restrictions, has been revealed here. A Persian merchant, Jahyo Rahim was charged at the Vienna police-court with the offence and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.

It was stated that when the police raided a restaurant where it was suspected that illegal currency transactions were being conducted, they found ten wooden boxes registered in the name of "Rahimoff."

Suspecting that this was an alias used by Rahim, the police forced him to open the boxes. They appeared to contain harmless dried apricots. Considering it strange that these should be registered, the police opened the fruit and found that each "kernel" consisted of a tiny yellow linen bag, the same size, shape, and colour as a kernel, but filled with pure gold dust.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES IN BOMBAY

Bombay, April 23.

Messrs. Anderson Clayton & Co.'s quotations for American cotton are as under:—

C.i.f. Bombay 6 p.c. tare 1 pc franchise for square bales, 1 p.c. tare ½ p.c. franchise for round bales, L'pool arbitration. UNIVERSAL STANDARD GRADES AND UNITED STATES STAPLE STANDARDS, unless specified types.

((Orleans/Texas/Oklahoma.)

APRIL SHIPMENT.

	13/16"	7/8"	29/32"	15/16"	31/32"	1"	1-1/32"
Good Middling	213	221	228½	225	231½	242½	
St. Middling	214	216½	218	221	227½	236½	245
St. Mid. spotted	208	211	212½	215½	220		
Middling	206½	210	212½	214	218½	226½	235
Mid. to st. low Mid					217	225	231½
Middling spotted				208½	214	222	228½
St. Low Middling				208½	212½	220½	228½
Low Middling				202	206½	214½	

APRIL SHIPMENT (California/Arizona/New Mexico.)

	1"	1-1/32"
Good Middling	244	
Middling	227	
St. Low Middling	220½	225

APRIL SHIPMENT (Upper Texas Rio Grande Valley.)

	31/32"	1"	1-1/32'	1.1/16"
St. Middling	225	230½	241	
Middling		227		238
St. Low Middling			225	

Dock delivery (fumigation paid) actual weights, 6 per cent. tare brokerage ½ per cent., Re. 1 per candy muccadami, no stone and sampling allowance at Rs. 38 more.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, April 22.

(All figures in thousands).

	Season to date	This week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1930|31	Week 1931	
Total in sight, (excluding linters),	13,379	103	12,406	93	Bales
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other America, (excluding linters),	4,448	83	4,103	118	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports,	7,342	116	5,964	66	,,
Of which to Japan,	2,065	18	1,022	27	,,
Of which to China	942	11	291	3	,,
Of which to G.B.,	1,066	23	993	9	,,
Of which to Germany	1,360	28	1,505	108	,,
Stock at New York,	——	206	——	227	,,
Stock at U. S. Ports,	——	4,138	——	3,532	,,
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	——	1,747	——	1,176	,,
World's Visible Supply	——	10,387	——	9,588	,,
Of which American Cotton	——	8,458	——	6,976	,,
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	10,619	219	8,510	266	,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports,	9,325	79	8,525	40	,,

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RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE

For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

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Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Each of the pictures represent a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further, we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

For example, you see that picture No. 4 represents a handle. The name of the object in the Clues is STICK: so the correct solution is **STICK**. Then in picture No. 6, you see illustrated the blade of a knife. The name of the object to which it belongs is **KNIFE**, as given in the Clues, so you write down **KNIFE**, and so on with each picture.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct or, perhaps, only nearly correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

KNIFE, STICK, CHAIR, SPOON, ENVELOPE, BAT, MOTOR CAR, WATCH, CART, KEY, ROLLER, NAIL, KETTLE, FOUNTAIN PEN, CHARKHA, BALANCE, LANTERN, BED, KITE, BOTTLE, PENCIL, SHOE, CARRIAGE, TEA POT, ELECTRIC FAN, BLACK BOARD, CORK-SCREW, LADDER, WATERING CAN, RAILWAY TRACK, DOOR, CUP.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the name of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the objects as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated. (See examples Nos. 4 and 6 given above).
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" OR "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and drop in their entries in one of the locked Boxes provided for the purpose in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th MAY 1932.*
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Picture Puzzle

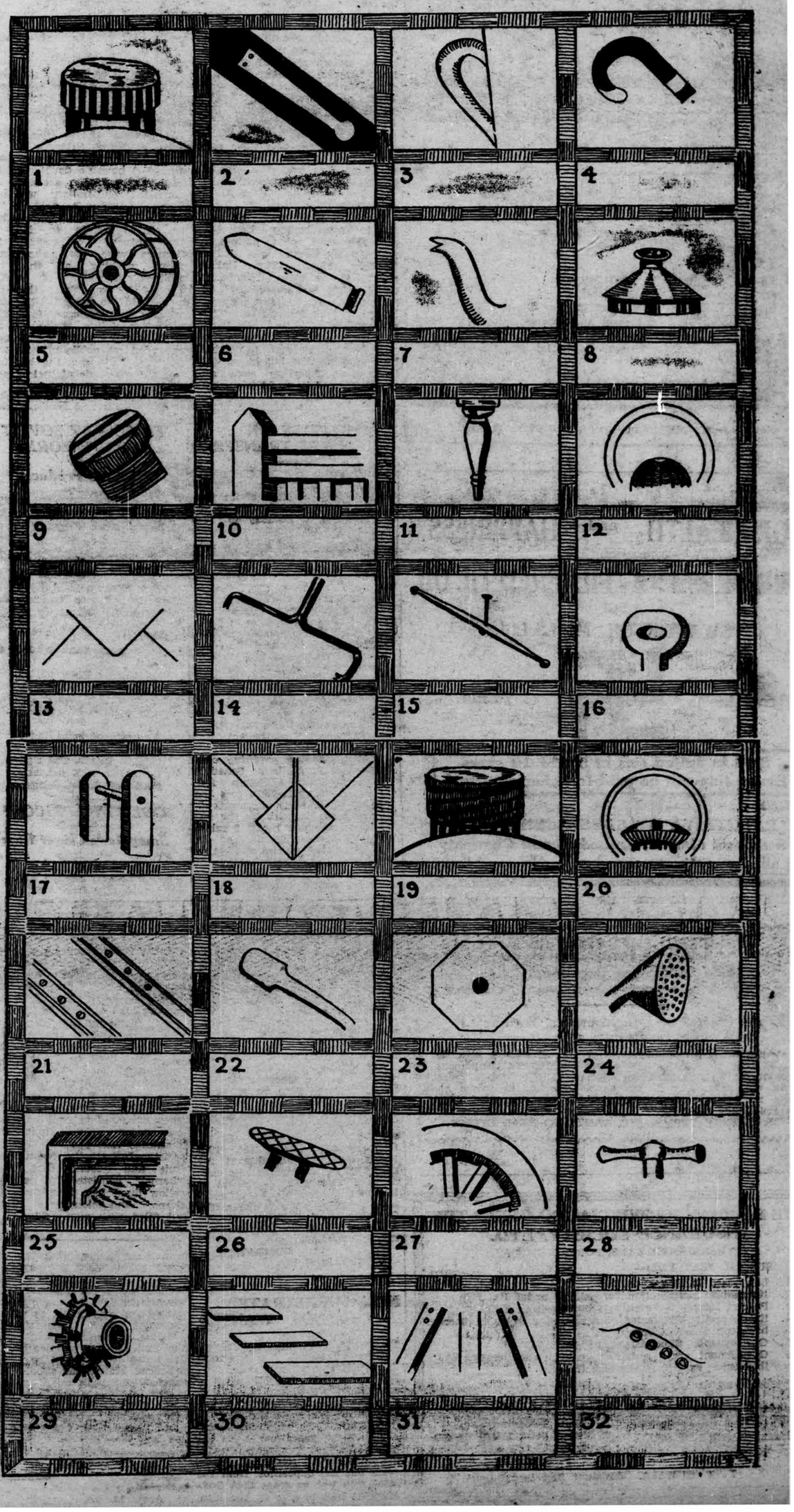
COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....



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When the system is overloaded and clogged with waste matter, poisonous acids and toxins form which sow the seeds of rheumatic and many other serious conditions.

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AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
April 23.
Saurland, Melthin, Daira.
Karagola, Finlay, Durban.
Masimpur, Shorman, Rangoon.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.

DEPARTURES
April 24.
Clan Malcolm, George Marmagoa.
Masinpur Shorman, Rangoon.
Querimba, Smith, Rangoon.
Hankow Maru, Higaki, Kobe.
Khosrou Leck, Jeddah.
Gange, Connell, Trieste.

LOADING
April, 23.
Steamer Gange for Trieste.
Steamer Queder for Karachi.
Steamer Hejeiyen Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Havre Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.

S.S. Sauerland:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Sauerland arrived in harbour on Saturday from Dairn, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Masimpur:—The B.S.O.S. D.Coy.'s steamer Masimpur arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil and hence she sailed for Rangoon yesterday.

S.S. Clan Malcolm:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Malcolm sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Querimba, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hankow Maru:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Hankow Maru, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Khosrou:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Khosrou, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Gange:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Gange, is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Trieste, with through passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 23.
3 Werdenfels 3852, Karachi, 23/4. L. Edwards, Ltd.
5 Queda 4760 Karachi 24-4 M. M. and Co.
6 Clan Malcolm 3724, Calicut. 23-4 J. Finlay and Co.
12 Durenda 4450, U. K., 30/4, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalapalaka 2630, Rangoon, 27-4, Scindia S. N. Co.
3 Ellora, 2567 Karachi, 23-4 M M and Co.
7 Hankow Maru 2524, Kobe 24/4, M M and Co.
8 Chindwara 3307 Calcutta 24/4, M M and Co.
15 Jamnagar 279 Jamnagar 28-4 L. Naranji & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B. Khosrru 2492, Aden. 23-4 T. Morrison & Co.
C R Querimba 4772 Rangoon 24/4 M M and Co.
D E Laxmi 124, M'Coast, 23/4, National S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kathey 29-4 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Carthege 13-5 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-5 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Durenda 22/4 M M and Co.
Nerbudda, 8/5, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
C/o Lahore 26/4 K N Co.
Britania 30/4, G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Glerfels 30-4 L Edward Ltd
FROM NEW YORK.
Trenthank 14/5 F F Campbell.
C/o Athens 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Corinth 29/4, F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Hayes 6/15 F. F. Campbell and Co.
President Pierce, 20/5, F. F. Campbell and Co.
FROM CHINA—JAPAN.
Mirzapore 29-4 P & O S N Co.
Tokwa Maru 15/4, M Kaisha.
Havre Maru 23/4, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 9/5, O S Kaisha.
Alipore 21-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 6-5 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 20-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM SYDNEY.
Straithard 29-4 P and O S N Co.
Comorin 14-5 P & O S N Co.

Mongolia 28-5 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 7-5 M M & Co.
Khandalla 21-5 M M & C.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.
Strathard 29/4, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 6/5, P & O S N Co.
Comorin 14/5, P & O S N Co.
Clan Macphee N F J F Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, N F, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sauerland, N F, Volkart Brs.
FOR KOBE.
Harve Maru, N. F. O. S. Kaisha.
Hiyezen Maru, N. F. N. Y. Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bandra 27-4 M M and Co.
Varsova 29-4 M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F. S N Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.
FOR RANGOON
Jalajalaka, 27/4, Scindia S. N. Co.
FOR KARACHI,
Werdenfels, 28/4, L. Edwards, Ltd.
Jaljyoti, N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Queda, NF M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Strathard P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, P & O S N Co.
Clan Macphee J F Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Durenda, M M & Co.
FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.
Havre Maru, O. S. Kaisha.
Hoyeiyen Maru, N. F. Kaisha.
FOR HAMBURG.
Sauerland, Volkart Bros.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora 27/4 M M & Co.
Varsova 29-4 M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Queda M. M. and Co.
Werdenfels, L. Edwards Ltd.
FOR RANGOON
Jalapalaka Scindia S N Co.
Jaljyoti Scindia, S. N. Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
Khosrou, T M & Co.
Rolinda L. Edward.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
President Harrison 22-4 32 This canals the Landing Date declared on 21-4-32.
Poolan Bodhan Boat for A Cotton 22-4-32.
Kalavati 22-4-32.
Laxmi, 22-4-32.
Mantua 23-4-32.
Queda 23-4-32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 23.

S.S. Mantua for London:—16 pkgs. mangoes M. M. and Co.; 7 bales cotton raw Cox and Kings, Ltd.

S.S. Duranda for London:—100 tons manganese ore Shinrapher Syndicate, Ltd.; 3173 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 2860 bags groundnuts cakes Birla Bros.

For Dunkirk:—2400 bags linseed Birla Bros.; 14720 bags groundnuts K Devchand and Co; 2584 bags groundnuts L Dryus and Co; 3954 bags groundnuts kernels K M Nathoo; 336 bags groundnut Kernals K M Nathu 132 bags mustard seeds M Bhuta & Co; 100 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawala; 112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 440 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

For Hull:—2100 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co; 3472 bags castorseed L Dreyfas and Co.; 3446 bags castor seed Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—265 bags mustard seed M. Bhuta and Co.

S.S. Sauerlanu for Rotterdom —93 bags groundnuts cakes M. Hoosen and Sons.

S.S. Hankow Maru for Kobe:—50 ton iron scrap A. Popatlal and Sons.

For Osaka—13 tons iron scrap A. Popatlal and Son.

S.S. Havre Maru for Kobe:—250 ton iron scrap Faif and Co.

S.S. Hiegeizan Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw M. Anersey and Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, April 23.

S.S. Clan Malcolm agents J. Finlay and Co., from Manchester:—700 cases machinery; 150 cases flangs; 59 cases newspaper; 100 cases glassware; 120 drms lub oil; 38 drms. chemicals; 39 drms whale oil.

From Liverpool:—183 cases cotton piece; 120 cases cotton goods; 40 cases tragon; 100 cases beer; 93 cases e'ware; 200 cases fish; 97 cases machinery; 1092 bale steel sheets; 737 bdle. galvd sheets; 223 bdle. steel bars; 268 cases glassware; 152 cylinders liquid chlorine; 295 drms. paint; 140 drms. disinfectant fluid; 189 drums lub oil; 262 drums dyes 66 drms. and 1753 bags chemicals; 3020 cases soap; 1202 bdle. tubes; 32 bdle. cisterns.

From Foway:—1271 bags china clay.

From Foweq.—1271 bags china pipes; 75 cases whisky; 50 cases beer; 140 cases ale; 87 bdle. steel bars; 351 bdle cisterns; 120 cases cotton goods; 40 cases cottons.

From Port Sudan:—5017 bales cotton.

LINSEED
London, April 23.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton, Apl./May sellers £9:10:0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Hull, ton Apl./May Sellers £7:18:9.
Linseed, Bombay (London), Apl./May sellers £11:2:6.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON RUBBE.
London, April 23.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, April 23.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes, Apl./May sellers 26.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. cargoes Apl./May sellers 27.
Wheat South Australian parcels Apl./May sellers 27/3.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels nominal.

LONDON SILVER
London, April 23.
Spot 16-7/8
Forward 16-15/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 23.
Bank Bills 3 Months 2.33/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months, 2-21/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, April 23.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 7-7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 23.
CLOSED.

LONDON METALS.
London, April 23.
CLOSED.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
Demand Bills 3.74.37

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 23.
To-day's Price.

May	5.95
July	6.14
October	6.38
December	6.55
January, 1933	6.62
Middling Spot	6.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 23.

May	5.98
July	6.16
Middling Spot	6.08

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—Closed.
New York Noon Call:—Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 23.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	10,000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 23.

May (Sakellaridis)	6.40
July	6.55
October	6.79
November	6.83
December	6.88
January, 1933	6.93
March, 1933	7.05
F.G.F. Spot	6.60

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 23.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.49
Fine	4.61
Superfine	4.73
C.P. OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Good	5.29
Superfine	5.44
Choice	5.59
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.82
Fully Good	3.92
Fine	4.02
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.92
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 23.
10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Closing.

April 1932		4.66
May 1932	4.61	4.63
June 1932		4.60
July 1932	4.59	4.60
August 1932		4.59
September 1932		4.58
October 1932	4.56	4.57
November 1932		4.58
December 1932		4.62
January 1933	4.62	4.62
February 1933		4.64
March 1933	4.66	4.67
April 1933		4.69
May 1933	4.71	4.91

LONDON GOLD
London, April 23.
Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5 10 6
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans, 1-3/4 per cent.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta, Apl./June per cwt. 7/9; C. & F. Bombay Apl./June per cwt. 7/9-1/2; C. & F. Karachi Apl./June per cwt. 7/9-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 23.

T. T. London on Berlin	15.76
T. T. London on Amsterdam	9.25
T. T. London Brussels	26.69
T. T. London on Madrid	47.87
T. T. London on Milan	72.68
T. T. London on Berne	19.29
T. T. London on Par's	95.03
T T. London on Prague	126.50
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.74-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE
London, 23.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, no offers.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull ton Apl./May 12:7:6.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent Apl./May Sellers £10:17:6.

LINSEED OIL
London, April 23.
Linseed Tll, naked, London, cwt. May/Aug. sellers 14/-
Linseed Tll, naked, London cwt. Sept./Dec. sellers 15/-.

JUST . . . a finishing touch WITH . . . 'BORNOK' Toilet Powder

Dainty Get-up and Deliciously Perfumed.
'WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, JASMIN.'
(Packed in Tins, both with or Without Puffs).
AN ALL-INDIAN PREPARATION.
Awarded Certificates of Merit in the Swadeshi Exhibitions held at DELHI and ALLAHABAD.

Agents:—THE BENGAL STORES, : :: :: :: BOMBAY.

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MOHANLAL MANSUKHLAL, Jumma Masjid.
HINDUSTAN TRADING CO., Princess Street.

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R. N. BANERJEE & CO.,
12, Sleater Road,
BOMBAY No. 7.

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For our Quality in **ASSAFOETIDA.**

Gold Medal.
Trichur All India SWADESHI EXHIBITION.
Special Prize
L. G. Rs. **1-14** per lb.
of our branch at
PERUMAL MUDALI Street, Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

Silver Medal.
Exhibition under the auspices of the Pudukkotah Government (MADRAS)
Special Brands
Shri, Engine **1001**
L. G.
of our branch at
CHAKRAPANY SANDHI STREET, KUMBAKONAM

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932

"WE HELPED INDIA ON HER PATH TO SUCCESS"!'

MR. VILLIERS INVOKES SPIRIT OF BRITISH EMPIRE BUILDERS

Calcutta's Farewell Luncheon To European Association President

CALCUTTA, April 20.
(By Mail).

Plain talk marked the speech of Mr. E. Villiers, President of the European Association, at a farewell luncheon given to him to-day by the Calcutta branch, with Mr. Lawson as Chairman. There was large attendance of Europeans, both ladies and gentlemen and Mr. Pratt, on behalf of the Calcutta Trades Association, presented Mr. Villiers with a farewell address in which the Association recorded its appreciation of the services of Mr. Villiers in safe-guarding the rights of citizenship and trade under the new constitution and also for doing so much "to rescue Bengal from the chaos due to inaction and hesitation in grappling with forces subversive of law and order."

POLITICAL SITUATION.

After Mr. Lawson had outlined the present position and activities of the Calcutta branch, Mr. Villiers expressed his views on the present political situation and its future possibilities. He said: "The time is rapidly passing, in fact has almost passed when Europeans can sit back and air theories on the constitution of India. We are now being brought face to face with the practical issues. After the huge expenditure has been incurred on conferences and committees, it now seems certain that when the Lothian and Davidson Committees submit their reports and when the decisions of the Consultative Committee are shortly made known, the British Government will consider that they have ample information at their disposal to start the formulation of a definite scheme for the future constitution.

R. T. C. & PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Villiers then went on to point out how justified the European delegates had been in adopting the attitude they did at the last Round Table Conference specially as the whole of India was practically realising now that although all the details of the future constitution must be embodied in one Act, the fact remains that Provincial Autonomy must definitely precede any established form of Federation. It was also being more and more recognised that once the new constitution is held out as a complete entity the great part of India will decide to work it in the best possible manner.

EUROPEANS' TASK IN INDIA.

Mr. Villiers then concentrated on the duties of the Europeans when the new constitution is ready for operation, a time which he believed is nearer than most people realised. He said that he could not urge too strongly the fact that Europeans must stand solidly behind it and give all possible assistance. "We must not let the very obvious difficulties deter us from action. We can never adopt an attitude of shirking the issue of sitting back and doing nothing merely because we may have some doubts as to the immediate fullest success of the new constitution. When these reforms come, we shall as a community be facing the problem with a responsibility the like of which has never rested on any community before. But I am convinced that in later years we shall say, "We had faith and we had courage and by our efforts we helped India on her path to success."

THAT MINORITY PACT.

Mr. Villiers then proceeded to deal with the Minority Pact or Petition of Rights which he regarded as one of the most important safeguards of the community. He emphasised, however, that the Europeans must never fail those who were their co-signatories to the Pact. "We much stick to them through thick and thin, but we would remind them and particularly the Mahomedans that while we are determined to give them all possible help, we do so only on the understanding that the safeguard as represented by that Pact is of a defensive and not an offensive character. In other words, we shall have nothing to do with any of them to adopt such resolutions for example as those recently passed by a section of the Mahomedans at Lahore.

GUARANTEE & SAFEGUARD.

"Moreover," added Mr. Villiers, "we will always definitely ally ourselves with any group or community which seeks to work the constitution in a proper manner and we give a guarantee that the safeguard to which we attribute so great an importance shall never be used to prevent India from getting the best she possibly can from the working out of the new constitution."

"OUR WEAPON."

Concluding Mr. Villiers appealed to the British community to do all it could to help in the present crisis. He maintained that in future, India and more particularly Bengal, would depend more than ever before on the help that could be given by non-official Europeans. The European Association was a weapon of immense strength and potentialities, both in India and England, and therefore all the greater was its responsibility. The Association welcomed all forms of friendly and constructive criticism and advice, but in Mr. Villiers' opinion any unfriendly critics or idlers were enemies both of British and India. Because he believed that the spirit of our forefathers who built the British Empire still existed and was ready to be used. He left India feeling certain that the British in this country would not deny help to their community at a time when it was so badly needed.

HIS "DEVOTION & SACRIFICE."

In bidding farewell to Mr. Villiers on behalf of Calcutta Mr. A. H. Watson paid a great tribute to the devotion and sacrifice which had been made by Mr. Villiers for his community and India. "In a great crisis the Europeans had found a man not only possessing a political instinct but also with the courage to express and fight for his views. He had filled the position which many a man, careful of his own interest, might have shirked. Nevertheless the Europeans said farewell in the knowledge that for the moment at any rate the ideals and needs of the Europeans in India could be more successfully pursued in London than in Calcutta, and they had no doubt that Mr. Villiers would continue to serve them as well in England as he had in India."—A.P.

HEALTH IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

An extract of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 16th April, is given below:—

CHOLERA:—During the week there were in all four attacks and no deaths due to cholera in Belgaum district only against two attacks and two deaths for the Presidency in the previous week. Other districts including those in Sind continued to be free.

PLAGUE:—In the Presidency proper there were in all 137 attacks and 91 deaths from plague against 128-94 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles were as follows:—Belgaum 48 attacks and 35 deaths against 41-26; Satara 40-28 against 12-9; Dharwar 14-4 against 9-6; Kanara 8-3 against 8-5; Kaira 10-5 against 34-32; Surat 2-1 against 2-1; Ratnagiri 0-2 against 4-2; Thana 12-10 against 11-8 and Bombay City 3-3 against 6-5.

SMALL-POX:—The following is the extent of prevalence of Small-pox in the Presidency by districts including Town Circles during the week:—Thana 77-2; Dharwar 53-10; Sholapur 26-4; Bijapur 15-3; Ahmednagar 3-0; Kanara 4-0; Surat 4-0; Karachi 9-1 Hyderabad 63-14; Nawabshah 44-6; Thar and Parkar 37-4; Sukkur 5-0; Larkana 31-5; Dadu 46-3; and Bombay City 7-3. Total 429 attacks and 55 deaths against 432-49 in the previous week.

INFLUENZA:—Two attacks only from Influenza were reported from Kamber town during the week and Bombay City had two deaths only.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER: One attack only from Cerebro-spinal fever has been reported from Bombay City during the week.

NEW REGIME IN N. W. F. P.

King's Reply To Viceroy's Cable

VICEROY'S CAMP, QUETTA, April 23.

The following telegraphic correspondence is published for general information:—

Telegram from the Viceroy to His Majesty the King dated the 20th April 1932:—"I have just inaugurated on Your Majesty's behalf the North-West Frontier Province as a Governor's Province and commenced the ceremony by reading Your Majesty's gracious message which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. It has given much encouragement to all your people of the North West Frontier Province on this momentous day in their history."

The telegram from His Majesty the King to the Viceroy dated the 20th April 1932:—"Thank you for your telegram informing me of the intugudating of theNorthWest Frontier Pdovince as Governor's Province and of the enthusiasm with which my message was received. I repeat my good wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the new Province."—A. P.

Viceroy Reaches Quetta

QUETTA, April 23.

Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by the Foreign Secretary and the Private and Military Secretaries arrived here at 1 p. m.

A salute of 31 guns was fired and then the party motored down to the residency.—A. P.

FURTHER CUT OF 20,000 TONS

International Tin Committee's Recommendation

LONDON, April 23.

Paris.—A further cut of 20,000 tons per annum from 1st June has been unanimously recommended by the International Tin Committee to Bolivia, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Nigeria. This substitutes a cut of 8,420 tons of 22nd March. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on 20th May.—Reuter's Special.

PROF. OTURKAR ARRESTED

Taken To Yeravada Jail

POONA, April 23.

Prof. R. V. Oturkar of Hansraj Pragji Thackersy College, Nasik, was arrested to-day in Poona City under Section (1) of Ordinance 2 of 1932 and taken to Yeravda jail.—A. P.

Gruesome Murder Of Ajmere Merchant

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Gruesome murder was discovered at Ajmere yesterday, the victim being Ramjas an iron merchant. He was found dead with his head crushed by an iron mallet.

One of his servants is absconding.—A. P.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL SENSATION

Everton's Surprising Defeat At The Hands Of Middlesborough

LONDON, April 23.

Although interest was absorbed by the F. A. Cup, the League provided desperate promotion and relegation struggles, and Everton's surprising defeat at the hands of Middlesbrough for whom Bruce snatched a goal in the fourth minute bundling the goal-keeper into the net.

Westham sank lower in the mire. They played strongly in the first half, Weldon scoring for them in the third minute, but Briggs equalised. Watson scored in the 15th minute, but Briggs equalised again, the sides thus drawing level at the interval.

On resumption Curtiss and Smith completed Birmingham's tally as a result of bad defensive errors on the part of West Ham.

LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, April 23.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa five Sheffield United nil.
Bolton one Manchester City one.
Chelsea nil West Bromwich two.
Grimsby two Derby one.
Leicester one Blackburn nil.
Liverpool one Portsmouth three.
Middlesbrough one Everton nil.
Sheffield Wednesday three Sunderland two.
West Ham two Birmingham four.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford one Millwall two.
Burnley one Notts County one.
Charlton three Bury nil.
Chesterfield two Baransley two.
Manchester United one Bradford City nil.
Nottingham Forest six Swansea one.
Preston five Plymouth two.
Southampton one Bristol City one.
Stoke one Oldham one.
Tottenham three Leeds one.
Wolverhampton two Port Vale nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Bournemouth four Thames two.
Brighton seven Gillingham nil.
Bristol Rovers nil Southend nil.
Clapton Orient three Nortnampton two.
Crystal Palace one Brentford nil.
Mansfield three Coventry three.
Norwich three Luton three.
Queens Park Rangers three Fulham one.
Swindon one Cardic four.
Torquay one Reading four.
Watford one Exeter nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Accrington two Barrow nil.
Carlisle nil Lincoln three.
Crewe one Chester nil.
Rochdale one Hartlepool three.
Rotherham two Gateshead one.
Southport three Darlington nil.
Stockport three New Brighton one.
Tranmere four Walsall one.
Wrexham two Hull one.
York seven Halifax two.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.)

Celtic four Kilmarnock one.
Clyde one Rangers one.
Cowdenbeath one Airdrieonians nil.
Patrick one Hamilton Academical six.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby N. Union Matches

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, April 23.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules today:—

Barrow 16, Halifax 2.
Batley 8, Wuddersfield 11.
Bramley 13, Leigh 15.
Dewsbury 15, Featherstone 3.
Hull 21, Widens 11.
Hull Kingston 3, Hunslet 5.
Keighley nil, Salford 10.
Oldham 6, Warrington 6.
Rochdale 8, Broughton nil.
Swinton 15, York 7.
Wakefiled 8, St. Helens 25.
Wigan 7, Leeds 16.

INTER-COUNTY TENNIS

Ollaff Beats Perry

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, April 23.

At Bournemouth, in inter-country Tennis, Ollaff surprisingly beat Perry 3/6, 6/3, 6/4.—Reuter.

AMATEUR ATHLETICS

Wood Wins 10-Mile Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, April 23.

Wood, the Scottish cross-country champion, won the amateur Athletic Association's ten-mile championship at Birmingham, to-day. Wood led throughout, his time being 52 minutes one-fifth second.

Burns of Eleswick was second, and Holden (Tipton Harriers) third.—Reuter.

RUBBER OUTPUT IN DUTCH E. INDIES

Tapping Considerably Restricted

LONDON, April 23.

Batavia. — Two-hundred and twelve Dutch East Indian rubber plantations with an area of 70,000 acres have stopped tapping completely and 121 others with an area of 43,000 acreas are restricting tapping, representing an untapped area of twelve per cent of the total area under production in 1931 with an output of 20,000 tons.—Reuter's Special.

SIND CONFERENCE

Not Open To Press Or Public

KARACHI, April 23.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, President, Sind Conference, arrived here this morning.

The Conference will commence on Monday, and it is not open to press or public.

It is, however, understood that official communiques summarising the daily proceedings will be issued.—A. P.

SMOKE FROM G. P. O. LETTER BOX

Two Arrests In Madras

MADRAS, April 23.

Further details regarding attempts by unknown persons to set fire to letters inside post boxes show that a European lady while posting letters at the General Post Office last evening noticed some smoke emanating from a letter box. Authorities were immediately informed and when the box was opened one or two letters were found to have been partly burnt. A similar attempt was made at Flower Bazar Post Office. Police vigilence led to the arrest of two persons overnight in Armenian Street.

It is stated that the arrested persons were in possession of rags, oils, matchbox and other materials. It is further reported that an attempt was made to set fire to a large godown in George Town where large stock of foreign pieceoods worth several lakhs of rupees are stored.

Abortive attempts were also made on Thursday night to force ignited cotton waste between doors of premises of piecegoods merchants.—A. P.

DESTROYING CONTENTS OF LETTER-BOXES

Calcutta P. M. G. On Precautionary Measure

CALCUTTA, Apr. 23.

A Postmaster General's communique advises public to use letter-boxes at post offices only in view of the fact that mischievous and evilly disposed persons during the past few days destroyed contents of a number of boxes, it being impossible for police or post office authorities adequately to safeguard city's 495 street letter-boxes.—A. P.

Government House News

The Raja of Lunavada, Sir Ernest and Lady Jackson and Dr. Margaret Balfour lunched at Government House, Bombay on Saturday.

The following dined at Government House Bombay on Saturday: Captain P. E. Phillips, Commander R. H. V. Buxton, Commander G. D. Yates, Instructor Lieut: Commander L. W. Martinnant, Lieut: Commander and Mrs. H. J. A. S. Jerome, Surgeon Lieut: Commander D. C. Drake, Paymaster Lieut: Commander A. T. L. Covey-Crump, Lieut: Commander R. P. Clarke, the Hon.'ble Oliver and the Hon.'ble Mrs. Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. V. F. Noel-Paton, Miss Acland, Miss Anderson, Miss Baker, Miss Barlee, Miss Broomfield, Miss Collins, Miss Horlin, Miss M. L. Horlin, Mrs. Madill, Miss Madill, Miss Philby, Surgeon Lieut: N. J. U. Mather, Lieut: G. P. Huddart, Sub Lieut: F. M. Crichton, Midshipman P. M. K. Griffiths, Pay Midshipman R. S. P. Marrs and Sub Lieut: J. F. Cornich.

ELECTION IN PRUSSIA

Nazi Move To Oust Social-Democrat Regime

AND CREATE DIFFICULTIES FOR REICH GOVERNMENT

Fear Of Dr. Bruening Resigning And Calling For General Election

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 23.

Berlin.—With the Presidential issue finally settled, all is now ready for the third act of the German political drama which will be carried out, to-morrow, when elections will be held for the Prussian, Bavarian, Wurtemburg and Anhalt Diets, and also for the Diet of the Free City of Hamburg.

PRUSSIA—THE CYNOSURE

Eyes of the country are centred on Prussia, for according to the political adage, "he who rules Prussia rules Germany," and in the Prussian campaign the Nazis are massing their forces in an effort to oust the present Social-Democrat regime under Premier Otta Braun.

The voting list of Prussia numbers about 25 millions, of whom 75 per cent are expected to vote. Polling booths which are mostly taverns will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. while the police will be on duty for 24 hours on end in order to prevent disorders.

NAZIS' HOPES.

Over 8,000,000 votes were polled in Prussia by the Nazis in the second Presidential ballot on 10th April, and the Nazis are now hoping to poll ten million which would give them 200 deputies in the Diet against seven in the old which, with the aid of other smaller parties of the Right would give Prussia a real nationalist Government which would undoubtedly create such difficulties for the Reich Government that, sooner or later Dr. Bruening would be forced to resign and call for a General election.

WHAT OBSERVERS THINK

Acute political observers, however, hardly expect that the Nazi hopes will be realised in a State which is the stronghold of Socialism, although the Nazis are expected to reap great gains, and may even be the strongest party in the New Diet, though it is very unlikely that they will be powerful enough to form a majority Government of their own.

ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA

Results Of Paramount Interest Expected

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 23.

Vienna.—Austria as well as Germany will be in the throes of elections, to-morrow. Although the elections will only be for the provincial Diets, results will be of great interest as the first clear indication of the present strength of Parties since Parliamentary elections in November 1930.

There is particular interest, in the elections at Vienna which has been a Socialist stronghold since the establishment of the Republic The present City Council which also functions as the Diet comprises 73 Socialists, 40 Christian-Socialists (Party of the Right) and two Pan-Germans. The New Council will be reduced from 120 to 100 members as a result of electoral reforms.

SEPARATIST TACTICS EXPOSED

Bengal Namasundras For Joint Electorate

CALCUTTA, April 20.

The so-called All Bengal Namasudra Conference held on the 17th April last at the Albert Hall under the presidency of Dr. K. C. Mandal Roy Choudhury ended in a fiasco. The Secretary of the Conference Babu R. C. Roy, posted himself at the gate and refused entrance to many duly elected delegates who came there all the way to attend the Conference, allowing only those whom he can rely on to support Mr. Ambedkar and his programme. Amongst those who were refused admission, there were many who were of representative character, holding views contrary to those of the Secretary.

ENDS IN A FIASCO.

When the proceedings of the Conference began, considerable number of delegates were left behind, and the president without paying attention to this began to deliver his address and continued to do so in spite of the protest made by delegates present within the Hall. After the delivery of the address the president called upon Mr. M. B. Mallick, M. A., B. L., to move his resolution supporting separate electorate although the protest against the attitude of the Secretary was still continuing. When two or three speakers including the seconder finished their speeches, Babu Jogendra Nath Mandal. B.A., put in a written requisition signed by more than 25 delegates asking redress for conduct of the Secretary. The president refused to take any action. Babu Jajneswar Mandal, M.A., B.L., asked the president's permission to speak on the resolution; but the President having presumably ascertained the fact that Jajneswar Babu would oppose the resolution and support the joint electorate disallowed him. At this many delegates and considerable number of visitors cried down the ruling of the President and there was a great confusion whereupon the Conference broke up. The whole thing was a got-up show of Mr. Mallick and his brother who are well-known supporters of Mr. Ambedkar and his reactionary policy.

Thereafter a large number of delegates and visitors assembled in a meeting at the Amrita Samaj Hall, 6, Muralidhar Sen Lane, College Square under the presidency of Sjt. Balaram Baruri. At this meeting much indignation was expressed against the conduct of the sponsors of the Conference.

FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

Mr. J. Mandal supporting, the joint electorate with reservation of seats moved the following resolution which was carried unanimously:—

In view of the fact that the so-called 14th Session of the All-Bengal Namasudra Conference held at Albert Hall on the 17th instant certain designing persons having resorted to unfair means in refusing admission to many duly elected delegates, who are also persons of representative character and the president himself suppressing the voice of protest of those who got admission in the meeting and refusing to take action on the requisition submitted to him, signed by over 25 accredited delegates, it is therefore, resolved that a session of the All Bengal Namasudra Conference should be held very soon. Time and place will be announced hereafter. The prominent amongst those present were J. Mandal, M.A., B.L., president, All Bengal Franchise Board B. Baruri, A. C. Majumdar, S. B. Haldar, B.A., Secretary, All Bengal Franchise Board, Dr. S. B. Dass, L. M. Biswas B. A., J. N. Mandal, B.A. L. K. Singha, Dr. S. N. Roy, Dr. P. M. Das, M. N. Khan, B. K. Majumdar, B.A., Dr. D. N. Roy, B. A., G. B. Patra, Dr. H. M. Das.—"Advance".

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